The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

The Eight Hour Law.

PAINTERS ON A STRIKE.

Mass Meeting to be Held.

SAILORS AS SMUGGLERS.

Petroleum Dealers Excited.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1873.
The Labor Question.

On the 20th inst. a mass meeting of Workingmen will be held at Cooper Institute under the auspices of the Workingmen's Central Council, a new organization which represents every trade in the city. The object of the meeting will be to agitate the eight-hour law. Joseph Arch, the champion of the English agricultural laborers, will be present and address the meeting.

The *World* says that during the past three weeks nearly five hundred painters have been on a strike, and have managed to keep the matter mount until now. The strike was declared in consequence of the bosses attempting a return to the ten-hour system. Already several shops have been cleared out by the strikers. The Crispins express great dissatisfaction at the present condition of trade, and a general strike is threatened in consequence of the reduction of wages.

Although the cripples in some of the smaller establishments are on a strike, it is not believed the movement will become general. Prominent manufacturers state that they know of no movement to reduce wages on the part of employers for to ask on the part of the workmen. Members of the St. Crispin Society say they do not think the employers will make an effort for reduction at the present time, when the busy season is fast approaching. Should they do so, the society would, of course, resist. No general strike is now talked about in the society.

The striking painters deny that they have taken measures to prevent painters from Western States coming here. The strike is to enforce the eight hour rule.

Excitement Among Petroleum Dealers.

Much excitement was to-day created among petroleum dealers by the heavy decline in the price of crude and refined oil, and by the fact that the shipments from this city this year, up to the 9th inst., had reached the unusual amount of 78,000,000 gallons. The chief cause of the decline is said to be an increase in the supply, resulting from the discovery of eight new wells in Pennsylvania, which are yielding an average of five hundred barrels per day.

Tweed's Case to be Tried in September.

Attorney General Barlow yesterday held a conference with the District Attorney to determine the time for a new trial of Wm. M. Tweed, and it was resolved to try the case in September, if the assisting counsel for the prosecution can attend at that time. If postponement is necessary the District Attorney will proceed with the case of Stokes instead.

Decision of the Collector of Customs.

The Collector of Customs has decided that importers cannot be furnished with private invoices and withdraw entries on the oaths of agents, even though the latter be furnished with power of attorney. Hereafter the importer himself must make the necessary oath, or the goods will go under the general order.

Sailors as Smugglers.

A new and ingenious plan for concealing smuggled goods was exposed on one of the Havana steamers yesterday. The Custom officers discovered that the crew had stored a large lot of cigars and cigarettes in the sails on the fore-top mast. The seizures of goods thus concealed were made on the steamers Cleopatra and Moro Castle.

Imprisoned Witnesses.

Judge Davis this morning denied the motion for the release from the House of Detention, of the witnesses in the Stokes case.

Sanitary.

The sheds at Catherine and Centre markets are ordered to be removed by the Health Board, and the confiscation of all unripe fruit in the city is ordered to be continued during the week

An Ex-Bank President Remanded to Jail.

William VanNaime, formerly President of the Market Savings Bank, has been remanded to the sheriff's keeping.

Raid on Green Grocers.

The police, accompanied by carts, made a tour of the city yesterday, and all green and all stale fruits exposed for sale were seized.

Arrival of Emigrants.

One thousand six hundred and fifty six emigrants arrived at Castle Garden yesterday.

New Hops.

The first bale of new hops was received and sold here to-day on private terms.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

SARATOGA, August 12.—There was a small attendance at the races to-day. The first event was for a purse of $500; one mile, all ages. The following are the horses that started: Crockford, Minnie W., Joe Daniels, Wizard, Bastnose and Quits. Crockford was the favorite at 200 to 40 for Minnie W., which won by three lengths. Time, 1:46¾.

OBITUARY.

Judge Williams Tilden.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—William Tilden, Probate Judge of Hamilton county, Ohio, died at Sandusky last night.

George N. Sanders.

NEW YORK, August 12.—George N. Sanders, so conspicuous on the Confederate side during the rebellion, died very suddenly this morning at his residence on Seventeenth street of heart disease.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The steamer Mans arrived to-day, and reports that on August 10, three hundred miles east of Sandy Hook, she spoke the steamer Ernst Moritz Arndt, under canvas, which had broken her propeller July 14 and was without assistance.

The steamers Forstrin, from Havre, Greece, from Liverpool, and Mans, from Rotterdam, have arrived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

—One fatal case of cholera occurred in Columbus yesterday.

—A Washington special says that the proceedings of the court martial in the case of Captain Jack and other Modocs were received at the War Department yesterday. It is believed the court found them all guilty and sentenced them to be hung.

—On Sunday at Tunk Hannock, Pa., Sidney Mayor accidentally shot and killed Oscar Mills, Assistant Engineer in the United States navy. Mayor was at work in his garden and a portion of the charge entered the heart of Mills, who was walking in his yard at the time.

—A Peoria (Ill.) dispatch says the Grand Jury of Woodford county have found a bill against Mrs. Workman, wife of Rev. T. C. Workman, for killing Mrs. Hedges, near Eureka, Ill., last spring. A former Grand Jury, it will be remembered, failed to find an indictment against her.

—A horrible case of murder by poisoning occurred near Owoso, Michigan, on Sunday. The victim was a Mrs. Wartenberg. Her son-in-law, Charles Moore, was arrested on suspicion, and has confessed to having given her arsenic. A desire to possess her property was probably the motive.

—The lumbers employed at Ward's rolling mill, in Chelsea, struck yesterday morning on account of the refusal of the employers to pay them over seventy-five cents per ton for heating, while they demand eighty-five cents, but would compromise on eighty. The strike throws about one thousand men out of employment.

—On last Friday evening, as John O. Marler, aged sixty, a well-known planter residing near Sunbury, Tenn., was returning home on horse back, he was waylaid and killed by a negro named Bob Baskin, who, after shooting him, took his hat, and then mounting Matler's horse, fled. The whole neighborhood were soon in pursuit, and on Monday Baskin was captured on Lee Mobile & Ohio Railroad.

—A terrible tragedy was enacted at Oakdale, in Tennessee, on Monday. A man named Austin, who had been living near the village but a short time, went home drunk, and began to abuse his wife. His son Charlie, a lad of eighteen, coming in, he turned upon the boy and commenced abusing him, and in answer to a rough demand the boy returned a sharp answer, which so enraged Austin that he drew a revolver and snapped three shots at his son, who, seeing his danger, snatched a shot gun from the rack and fired upon his father, killing him almost instantly, and then threw down the gun and fled to the woods, since which nothing has been heard of him.

—A dispatch from Sioux City says Hon. C. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived there yesterday, accompanied by his wife and daughter, having just concluded a trip from Bismarck, visiting *en route* all the agencies on the river and holding councils with Indians. The object he generally found inclined to peace. The Commissioner was hardly satisfied, however, with the condition of the Indians at points above Yankton, where there is little opportunity for agricultural pursuits, the country being generally barren. This fact, the Commissioner thinks, complicates the Indian question, and he has some hopes of inducing the Indians in these locations to attempt stock raising, and with this view he purchased some stock in Dakota, and got it with them.

LIGONIER VALLEY.

Some Old-time Reminiscences—Sketch of the Valley and its Attractions—Romance Connected With its Early History—General Forbes' March to Fort Duquesne—General Arthur St. Clair's Disastrous Expedition Against the Indians—The Sites of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City—Pittsburghers Summering at Ligonier.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LIGONIER, August 9, 1873.

Being a sojourner in this lovely valley for a season, I beg the privilege of presenting to your numerous patrons a short sketch of this locality and its attractions.

Ligonier is one of the oldest villages west of the Susquehanna, the location having been in possession of the English some years before they reached Fort Duquesne, Fort Ligonier having been the outpost (or, more correctly, Loyalhanning, the original name of the spot.) In a letter published in the Newport *Mercury*, Newport, Rhode Island, of Nov., 1758, (one hundred and fifteen years ago,) is given a narration of the march of General Forbes' army on Fort Duquesne and the capture of that place, or, rather, its occupancy after the retreat of the French and Indians to the Beaver. General Forbes left his heavy baggage and artillery at this place (then called Loyalhanning) and made a forced march on Fort Duquesne, obliging the enemy to abandon it without a struggle. The name Loyalhanning is derived from the Indian title of Loyalhanning, the name of the stream near which the village of Ligonier stands. The word has been corrupted into "Loyalhanna," and so it will no doubt remain, puzzling future generations, as it has in the past, as to who was the particular loyal Hanna whose pairiotism or self-sacrifice gave the name to the stream.

A great amount of romance is connected with the early history of Ligonier Valley. Gen. Arthur Sinclair was located here both before and after the Revolution of 1776. He was stationed at Fort Ligonier by the English Government, two or three companies of a Highland regiment being under his command. In partial compensation for his services he was given a grant of land of some 3,000 acres around the Fort. He went over to the Colonists on the outbreak of the revolution, and served through the great struggle honorably, in a subordinate position, gaining the esteem of Washington and other prominent men of the times. After the revolution he established himself at "The Heritage," on the Ligonier Valley lands, living in a sort of rustic splendor, with his coach and four, footmen in livery, etc., (as was the style of a gentleman of wealth in his day.) He was then appointed Governor of what was called the Northwest Territory, consisting of the present States of Ohio and Indiana. The Indians proving troublesome, he organized an expedition at Pittsburgh for their subjugation. After many delays and difficulties they reached the Indian country, where, as Gen. Sinclair was in surprise and his forces defeated with great slaughter. He had become responsible, in some way, in unfortunate army contracts at Pittsburgh during the organization of the expedition, and suffered severely financially. The defeat turned the tide of fortune against him, and he was finally stripped of all his lands in this section, also of certain properties on which a good portion of Allegheny City now stands. He spent his closing years of this life in a little cabin on the top of Chestnut Ridge, living in abject poverty. He died in 1814, and was buried by his brother Masons at Greensburgh, Pa. But enough in this line.

I now propose to furnish local news of present date. This village now has become a noted resort for many toll-worn citizens of our "Old Smoky," and they are handsomely entertained in the three hotels—Frank House, Cleaver Hotel and Ligonier Hotel. At the Frank House may be found Mr. Will Hamilton and his amiable wife, Misses Adelia Phelps White, Sadie Dunlap, Mamie Knox, Ida Hartupee and Anna Kean, Mr. Florence Kinzer and family, Mr. G. N. Holstott and family, Mrs. Thos. Cain, Messrs. John McCutcheon, E. Wolff, James Knox and Will Hartupee, Revs. Hill and Jackson. At the Giesener Hotel there is being entertained a happy party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Clay, of Philadelphia; Mr. Alex. Voigt and family, Mr. Burchfield and family, Mr. McKee and family, Messrs. Chas. Voigt, Louis N. Fickieson, West McMurray, John Floyd, John W. Backs, Roenigk, J. N. Gotshall and family.

At the Ligonier Hotel are Mrs. Clark and family, Misses Hanlon and Skiles, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Jas. MacKeown, (druggist), and Miss Annie Erb, of Latrobe.

It would require too much space to give you a full report of the varied amusements enjoyed. I may mention fishing, hunting, driving, berrying, pic nicking, dancing, music and —. By the way, there has been provided, by one of the Frank House guests, two splendid displays of fire-works, which I think unsurpassed by any exhibition ever witnessed at Pittsburgh.

Of the resident villagers who take every care of visitors and contribute largely to their enjoyment, are Drs. Magown and McCauley, Mr. Clifford and Col. McFarland, with many others whose names have escaped our memory. No one will ever forget the kindness of "Our Ben," the accommodating proprietor of the line of hacks running from Latrobe. He is a jolly fellow and very popular with the ladies. Parties desiring real, genuine pleasure, can secure a more delightful spot than in this valley. Our farewell will be attended with many regrets.

Yours, DEXTER.

PATENT EASY CHAIR.

Mr. Coville's Sad Experience.

Since the unfortunate accident to Mr. Coville while on the roof of coming shingles, he has been obliged to keep pretty close in the house. Last Wednesday he went out in the yard for the first time, and on Friday Mrs. Coville got him an easy chair, which proved a great comfort to him. It is one of the chairs that can be moved by the occupant, to form almost any position, by means of rachets. Mr. Coville was very much pleased with this new contrivance, and the first after noon did nothing but sit in it and work it in all ways. He said such a chair as that did more good in this world than a hundred sermons. He had it in his room, the front bedroom up stairs, and there he would sit and look out of the window, and enjoy himself as much as a man can whose legs have been ventilated with shot. Monday afternoon he got in the chair as usual. Mrs. Coville was out in the back yard hanging up clothes, and the sun was across the street drawing a lath along a picket-fence. Sitting down he grasped the sides of the chair with both hands to settle it back, when the whole thing gave away, and Mr. Coville came violently to the floor.

For an instant the unfortunate man was benumbed by the suddenness of the shock, but the next he was aroused by an acute pain in each arm, and the great drops of sweat oozed from his forehead when he found that the little finger of each hand had caught in the ratchets, and were as firmly held as if in a vice. There he lay on his back with the end of a round sticking in his side, and both hands perfectly powerless. The least move of his body aggravated the pain which was chasing up his arms. He screamed for help, but Mrs. Coville was in the back yard telling Mrs. Coney, next door, that she didn't know what Coville would do without that chair, and so she didn't hear him. He pounded the floor with his stocking feet, but the younger Coville was still drawing emotion from that fence across the way, and all other sounds were rapidly sinking into significance. Besides, Mr. Coville's legs were not sufficiently recovered from the late accident to permit their being profitably used as mallets. How he did despise that effspring, and how frequently he did wish the owner of that fence would light on that boy and reduce him to powder. Then he screamed again, and howled, and shouted "Maria!" But there was no response. What if he should die there alone and in that awful shape! The perspiration started afresh, and the pain in his arms assumed an awful magnitude.

Again he shrieked "Maria!" but the matinee across the way only grew in volume, and the unconscious wife had gone into Mrs. Coney's, and was trying on that lady's redingote. Then he prayed, and howled, and coughed, and swore, and then apologized for it, and prayed and swore again, and screamed at the top of his voice the awfullest things he would do to that boy if heaven would only spare him and show him an axe. Then he opened his mouth for one first shriek, when the door opened, and Mrs. Coville appeared with a smile on her face, and Mrs. Coney's redingote on her back. In one glance she saw that something awful had happened to Joseph, and with wonderful presence of mind she screamed for help, and then fainted away, and plunged headlong into his stomach. Fortunately the blow deprived him of speech, else he might have said something that he would forever regret; and, before he could regain his senses, Mrs. Coney dashed in and removed the grief-stricken wife, but it required a hatchet to cut Coville loose. He is again back in bed, with his mutilated fingers resting on pillows, and there he lays all day concocting new forms of death for the invento: of that chair, and hopes nothing will happen to his son until he can get well enough to administer it himself.—*Danbury News.*

A Centennial Uproar.

From some lunatic asylum, apparently, has issued a suggestion that at noon on the Fourth of July, 1876, every steam whistle and fog horn, every bell and gong, every piano and organ, every trumpet and drum, and every instrument of any kind that can make a noise, shall join in one wild and awful clatter which shall extend in an unbroken wave of sound from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Maine to California. Even if it were practicable to produce in this manner a stupendous volume of sound, such as the world never before listened to, we would still be unable to perceive how such a tumult could possibly be regarded as a suitable celebration of an anniversary that deserves to be honored reverently. But as the solitary effect of such an outburst would be to make a fiendish and horrible hubbub in each little neighborhood, and as no grand total effect would be produced, excepting the terror of hundreds of sick persons, the destruction of weak nerves and the provocation of all the dogs in the country to unprecedented howling, the whole undertaking would be as absurd as the man who wrenched this idea from the shallow cavity of his brain-pan. There is only one theory upon which the scheme might possibly be regarded as acceptable. It was once agreed that at a specified time every human being in the world should shout vociferously in the hope that the enormous noise would reach the inhabitants of the moon, if there are such persons. When the hour came, only two yells were given, one by a boy in Peru, and the other by an old woman in the Sandwich Islands, every other creature remained silent in order to observe the effect, and the world was never so quiet before. If we could hope for such a result from the acceptances of the notion of the absurd Centennial lunatic, we would certainly give him encouragement.—*Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin.*

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

List of Senatorial and Representative Delegates.

The following is a partial list of the Delegates to the Pennsylvania Republican Convention, which meets at Harrisburg to-day, to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—First District, J. A. Houseman; Second District, Hamilton Diston; Third District, C. W. Ridgeway; Fourth District, C. T. Jones.

Fifth District—Chester and Delaware, W. B. Waddell.

Sixth District—Montgomery, General Wm. W. Mintzer.

Seventh District—Bucks and Northampton.

Eighth—Berks.

Ninth—Lancaster, John M. Stehman.

Tenth—Schuylkill, M. P. Fowler.

Eleventh—Lehigh and Carbon, H. Clay Hamensly.

Twelfth—Samuel F. Barr.

Thirteenth—Luzerne, Monroe and Pike.

Fourteenth—Bradford.

Fifteenth—Columbia, Montour, Lycoming and Sullivan, R. M. Forseman.

Sixteenth—Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga, Hugh Young.

Seventeenth—Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union, Major H. H. Bechtel.

Eighteenth—Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk, Gen. J. M. Campbell.

Nineteenth—Cumberland and Franklin.

Twentieth—Adams and York.

Twenty-first—Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset, Major D. W. Mullin.

Twenty second—Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon, Dr. J. W. Dinwiddie.

Twenty third—Allegheny, Russell Errett, C. L. Mayer, Arthur Hobson.

Twenty-fourth—Indiana and Westmoreland, Col. D. S. Porter.

Twenty-fifth—Fayette and Greene, Joseph B. Donnelly.

Twenty sixth—Beaver, Butler and Washington, W. S. Shelianberger.

Twenty-seventh—Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest, David M'Clay.

Twenty eighth—Lawreace, Mercer and Venango, S. H. Miller.

Twenty ninth—Crawford, John B. Compton.

Thirtieth—Erie and Warren, A. D. Wood.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Philadelphia—First District, Jos. K. Fletcher; Second, Robert C. Tittermary; Third, John R Orr; Fourth, John Sheimer; Fifth, David F. Houston; Sixth, Daniel B. Bither; Seventh, A. Alexander; Eighth, Wm. Totten; Ninth, Jas. W. Sayers; Tenth, M. Hall Stanton; Eleventh, Wm. B. Mann; Twelfth, Wm. M. Bunn; Thirteenth, Thomas Speer; Fourteenth, George Bumm; Fifteenth, T. B. M. Addis; Sixteenth, John W. Harmer; Seventeenth, Henry Cowpland; Eighteenth, Christian Kneass.

Adams—Maj. Robert Bell.

Allegheny—Senatorial District, George W. Wilson; 2d District, Wm. H. M'Cleary. County—S. H. Geyer, T. M. Boyne, B. B. Courson, R. B. Brown, John Larimer.

Armstrong—D. Allison.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—David Critchlow, John M. Greer, S. B. Garvin, J. D. V. Hazard.

Bedford and Fulton—John J. Cromer.

Berks—

Blair—John R. Bohn.

Bradford—J. M. Smith, Charles Fellman.

Cambria—Thomas Davis.

Cameron, Elk, and Jefferson—A. J. Monks.

Carbon and Monroe—J. M. Stokes.

Centre—John G. Love.

Chester—John M. Pomeroy, E. B. Moore.

Clarion and Forest—J. B. Agnew.

Clearfield—John H. Fulford.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—Lindsay Meaffey, Thomas J. Ingham.

Columbia—D. A. Beckley.

Crawford—Jesse Smith, W. A. Rupert.

Cumberland—

Dauphin and Perry—Joseph Landis, A. Fortenbaugh, Thomas Milligan.

Delaware—Wm. Ward.

Erie—Joseph R. Sterrett, C. C. Boyd.

Fayette—Gasper M. Thompson.

Franklin—Chas. John H. Walker.

Greene—John C Flenniken.

Huntingdon—A. L. Guss.

Indiana—J. C. Pearce.

Juniata and Mifflin—Jeremiah Lyon.

Lancaster—J. C. Muhlenberg, Ed. M'Mellen.

George Pierce.

Lawrence—D. H. Wallace.

Lebanon—A. R. Boughter.

Lehigh—Frank Mickley, George Erbman.

Luzerne—O. F. Gaines, E O. Williard, G. N. Miller, W. A. M. Greer.

Mercer—Wm. Achre.

Montgomery—Captain F. Sullivan, Dr. Robinson.

Northampton—Frank Keeder, David Acherman.

Northumberland and Montour—

Pike and Wayne—

Potter and M'Kean—C. C. Corsforth.

Schuylkill—H. S. Boner, Fred E. Steen, E. J. Kirlin.

Snyder and Union—

Somerset—Ed. Scull.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—A. P. Stephens O. Buck.

Tioga—Henry Allen.

Venango—N. B. Riddle.

Warren—H. H. Cuming.

Westmoreland—Col. George F. Huff, D. S. Atkinson.

York.

R. W. Mackey, Esq., will certainly be nominated for State Treasurer on the first ballot. His only competitors are Henry, of Cambria, and Wright, of Perry county, but their united strength will probably not amount to more than forty votes.

For Supreme Judge there are quite a number of candidates, the most prominent being Paxton, of Philadelphia, Butler, of Chester, and Gordon, of Jefferson. Hall, of Bedford, Blair, of Blair, and Parry, of Schuylkill, will also be pressed for the position by their respective friends.

UNIONTOWN.

Base Ball Matters—The Wealth of Uniontown—New Banks.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, August 11, 1873.

Unsuccessful Base Ballists.

There is little of interest doing in our town at present—everything dull and quiet except base ball. Ever since the great national game has been introduced the youth of this place have had an ambition to excel all others within thirty miles around in the game, but have unfortunately failed with two or three clubs from a distance. This season they organized and went to Mt. Pleasant for a *scratch game*, and were beaten 63 to 18; then the Mt. Pleasant boys thought they had a very soft thing, and came here, sure of winning, but they went home with *a few in their ears*, our boys being the victors by a score of 29 to 10, and when our boys went there last week they were unable to find the Mt. Pleasant club. So we claim the championship over them with their crack club, and made 21 to our 26. Then a club from Upper Middletown, six miles below here, on Redstone creek, came with their bats to try and pluck the *laurels* from our brows; but they, too, failed, mak ng 23 to our 37. And now it is rumored that the Enterprise B. B. club, of your city, contemplate a visit to our mountains, to enjoy our fresh air and other good things too numerous to mention, and while *rusticating*, will play our White Stockings a game, to show us how well they can play things. The Enterprise boys would enjoy themselves here, and if they can come, will never regret their visit.

Health of Uniontown.

The health of our town, so far this season, has been good. There have been a few cases of dysentery within the last fortnight; whooping-cough and measles are circulating among the children, some very severe, but none fatal.

New Bank.

Our latest enterprise here is "The People's Bank," which will occupy the store room of E. Brownfield, Esq., in the western end of town. This is our fourth bank. "Q."

A Dog in a Church.

The pastor of the Slawson Church sends us the following item: The Church, as will be remembered, is holding a series of revival meetings, which are largely attended. Prominent among the speakers is Rev. Mr. Chaffee, of Illinois. Last Friday evening the building was crowded, and Mr. Chaffee was considerably animated. He was sitting in a chair at the front, his wonderfully long legs crossed, and his voice sending forth a volume of song. The upper leg was swinging majestically, the motion increasing as the singing advanced. They had just reached that part of the hymn where it says, "Then I can safely reach my home, my God, my heaven, my all," and Mr. Chaffee was doing his level best, and had just got out, "Then I can safely reach my home," when the oscillating limb came suddenly in contact with a miserable dog that had in some way got into the house, and sent it flying and howling under one of the benches. Of course Mr. Chaffee was surprised, but when a little woman popped up in the gallery and shook an ominous looking umbrella at him, and cried in a voice of passion, "You kick that dog again, you lillnoy giraffe, and you won't safely reach your home," was more than astonished—he was fairly macadamized. He subsequently told our informant that "he never before was so completely flabergasted so thoroughly circumboboulated," whatever that means.

A Timely Catechism.

The following catechism was invented and published in 1866 by Dr. Henry G. Clark of Boston. Its republication at the present time is believed to be *apropos*:

1. Will it (the cholera) come this Summer?
Yes.
2. How shall we avoid it?
By eating only plain food, in moderate quantities, at regular times.
By abstaining from intoxicating drinks.
By avoiding unripe fruit and stale and imperfectly cooked vegetables.
By being clothed as never to get chilled, especially in the night air.
By avoiding all over-crowded and ill-ventilated places, especially to sleep in.
By having all cellars, drains, vaults, yards and outhouses clean, dry and freed by cleansing from all bad smells.
3. If we get sick, what shall we do?
Leave off eating and drinking, go to bed, send for your doctor, and do exactly what he tells you.
4. Is it contagious?
Those who know most about it say—no.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Irregularities at the Vienna Exposition.

The Report of the Special Commission.

Affairs in the Indian Country.

The Yellowstone Expedition.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1873.

Report on the Alleged Irregularities at the Vienna Exposition.

The special commission have sent to the Department of State a full report on the irregularities charged against Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, and the replies thereto, together with the correspondence, evidence and reports connected therewith. The correspondence is voluminous, and touches upon all points involved in the management of the American Department, such as the reception of money by Van Buren and Mayer for the privilege of erecting bars and restaurants, corrupt contract for roofing the American court, and a variety of other matters which have heretofore been published.

In conclusion, the special commissioner find that the commission to Vienna had been managed designedly and for personal purposes, in the grear detriment of the American department and in violation of American honor, and has exposed us to National humiliation at Vienna and throughout the world. The evidence shows no taking of money by any members of the commission excepting General Van Buren and Mr. Mayer. In regard to General Van Buren, the special commission do not hesitate to report that they dissent from the justification of the taking of five hundred dollars as a loan from Huzel under the circumstances shown in the evidence; that they hold unsatisfactory the explanations given by Van Buren touching the one thousand dollars which he had received from Messrs. Boehm & Wiehl; that they find an utter want of frankness and an inexcusable disregard of exactness in the statements made by him to the Secretary of State in his letter of the 12th and 13th of March in regard to the number of concessions for bars, and touching telegrams from Vienna reporting the character of the corruption, and that the inexactness of the assurance then given misled the Government and the belief that no irregularities had been committed demanding an investigation at New York, and thus compelled the transfer of the inquiry at Vienna.

As to the justification set up by Mayer, that all he did in the taking and asking of moneys was done by him as a subordinate, with the knowledge and approval of the Chief Commissioner, and as to various questions of veracity raised by the evidence between General Van Buren and Gen. Mayer touching the alleged complicity of the former in the proceedings of the latter, and the showing by General Van Buren of a second thousand dollars obtained from Boehm and Wiehl, the special commission refrain from expressing an opinion, for the reason that they do not deem a discussion of these points essential to General Mayer, since no such approval of acts nor participation of moneys would in their judgment render the acts proper or constitute a valid defence for their commission. They held that it was the duty of the chief of the American commission to exercise so wise a vigilance in the appointment of each and all his assistants, and especially his first and confidential assistant, and so exact a supervision of the management of the commission as to protect it from the appearance or suspicion of corruption, and enable it to accomplish at Vienna reasonable success and fitly to represent the integrity and honor of the Government. Were the special commission to admit the justice of General Van Buren's defence for the acts which he acknowledges and were they to pronounce unproven every charge made against him by General Mayer of having approved and shared his exactions and corruptions would still remain the charge, the gravest, save that of corruption, which could be preferred against the chief of a commission appointed to represent in an exposition of nations the industry, the culture and the fame of a republic—the charge of having permitted, through a period of months, from a want of clear-sighted intelligence and due vigilance, loose management, indicated by the testimony, marked by irregularities which have arrested the success of the commission, and brought dishonor on the republic.

The special commission, therefore, without entering at all upon the charges of complicity made against him by Mayor, are compelled to regard General Van Buren as responsible, as chief of the commission, for abuses of authority committed by his confidential assistant, and apart from the charges of corruption, they find the management generally of the commission, which General Van Buren appears to have left to subordinates, to have been marked by a lack of judgment and foresight, an absence of an effective system and order, and looseness in contracts, in instructions and in accounts, calculated to insure the ruin of any private business, and which in a great national enterprise like that entrusted to Gen. Van Buren was to the last degree discreditable and intolerable, as indicating indifference, or incapacity, or both combined.

The special commission speak in terms of the highest praise of the new commission appointed by the President, with Jackson Schultz as chief, and say that the integrity and prudence of the present management are well calculated to cause past irregularities to be forgotten, to restore general confidence in the American Commission, and to encourage the hope that the art and industry of Europe may be fairly represented at our own Centennial in 1876. In view of the fact that bars have been multiplied by corrupt practices, and to the great scandal of the country, the special commission recommend that the American commissioners at Vienna be instructed to advise the Imperial manager of the Exposition that the authority given for the establishment of said bars was given improperly, and that the American Commissioners will no longer sanction, supervise, nor be in any manner responsible, for the same, nor consent to their using the National name or National colors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN JAY,
Chairman.
ALEX. P. ELRATH.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, July 5, 1873.

The Indians.

The following telegram was received by Gen. Sherman this morning:

"CHICAGO, August 11.—General W. T. Sherman—There is now sufficient evidence to confirm the unofficial reports of the fight between Sioux and the Pawnees on the Republican river. The Pawnees were punished and utterly defeated. Their loss was greater than at first reported. The Sioux engaged were, I think, the Ogallallas, Brules and Red Cloud's.

"(Signed.) "P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Lieutenant General."

Lieutenant Colonel Bracket of the Second Cavalry, commanding at Fort Stamborough, Wyoming Territory, under date of July 29th, writes to the Assistant Adjutant General at Omaha as follows:

"Lieutenant Wheeler returned from his scout after the Indians who murdered Mr. Richards and Miss Hall on the 26th ultimo. He followed them until the trail was completely washed out by a severe hail and rain storm, and found it useless to go any further. In his opinion they were Sioux from about Fetterman. In my opinion a thorough scout ought to be made from this to Fetterman with three companies of cavalry, and I think two more companies ought to be sent here for the summer and autumn, which could be sent away at the approach of winter. Company B, has been scouting constantly, and it is a fair that they should be relieved and sent down towards Omaha to winter. Unless more troops are sent here it is only a question of time before all the settlers on the Popogale will be killed by the savages."

The report was forwarded to General Sheridan, and he endorsed it as follows:

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, {
CHICAGO, August 6, 1873.

Respectfully Forwarded.—The murders and robberies made from time to time in the Wind River Valley are by Sioux or their allies, the Northern Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, who have their homes in the country about Forts Fetterman and Laramie. They come sly and return so rapidly that it is impossible for the troops to overtake them. I do not approve of the scout proposed, as it would do no good. However, if the Government will let us punish the Indians, after they reach home, with the troops stationed at Fetterman and Laramie, I think we can do it by taking advantage of some favorable opportunity. There are no Indians in the western country who so richly deserve a hard blow as those about Forts Fetterman and Laramie.

[Signed] "P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Lieutenant General Commanding."

Upon being received by General Sherman, the document was endorsed as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, August 12.—Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information.—I really do not understand by what treaty or by what authority any Indians are allowed to reside at or near Forts Laramie and Fetterman. In my judgment they should be compelled to go to their reservation and stay there.

(Signed) "W. T. SHERMAN, General."

The Wawasset Disaster.

Additional reports from the scene of the Wawasset disaster now place the number lost at seventy-two. An investigation into the cause of the disaster will begin to-morrow, and will assume the form of a suit against the owners of the Wawasset by the Supervising Inspector of steamboats of the Treasury Department. It appears that on her last eventful trip the owners of the Wawasset failed to ask or receive a permit to carry more passengers than her certificate of inspection allowed, viz., 50. If the owners had been granted such request they would have been compelled to have procured an additional outfit. In the matter of extra license, the owners having neglected to procure that necessary paper, they have violated the law, and the penalty is a fine of ten dollars per passenger and to refund the passage money. It is stated that the owners will also be prosecuted for carrying excursionists without a license.

The Yellowstone Expedition.

Col. D. S. Stanley, commanding the Yellowstone expedition, writes as follows:

"CAMP IN BAD LANDS, ten miles from the Yellowstone, six above Powder river, via Bismarck, August 6, 1873.—We have been three days in the Bad Lands below and opposite Powder river, but we hope to reach the Yellowstone again to-day. I have found the roads through them very bad. The water and grass is poor. The Josephine is very welcome at Powder river, as we need storage and clothing badly."

Gaugers Appointed.

John Conrad has been appointed Gauger of the Sixth Ohio District, and Refus Kirk for the Third Illinois.

POLITICAL.

Maryland Democratic State Convention.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of Comptroller of the Treasury and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, assembled in the Maryland Institute to-day. Every county was represented. Mayor Van Lant called the Convention to order. For Comptroller, Levi N. Woolford, the present incumbent, was nominated on the first ballot.

James A. Franklin the present incumbent, was nominated for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

The Convention adopted a series of resolutions, affirming their adhesion to Democratic principles, denouncing the legal constitutional authority of the federal Government, but insisting upon a strict construction of the Constitution as essential to the rights of the States; denouncing centralization as dangerous; believes in the capacity of the people for self-government; opposed monopoles and special legislation; insisting upon equal justice to all men; that all attempts of any departments of the General Government to interfere with the elections of States is revolution; our tariff laws should be revised; encourages all attempts to advance the interests of labor; deprecates unjust laws now existing which discriminate against the agricultural interests of the country; denounces the giving of public lands to incorporated companies; denounces the salary bill of the last Congress, and demands its repeal; favors the extension of the free school system, and demands rigid economy in the State Government.

A State Committee was appointed. Adjourned *sine die.*

Maine Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, August 12.—The State Democratic Convention organized to-day, with General T. S. Nickerson in the chair, who said he would not make a speech, having neither advice nor suggestions to offer. There are five hundred and eighty-five delegates present.

The resolutions passed by the Ohio Democratic State Convention were unanimously adopted.

Joseph Titcomb was nominated for Governor on the second ballot, receiving 188 out of 338 votes, and his nomination was made unanimous. Marcellus Emery announced that Titcomb would accept the nomination.

A committee was appointed to wait on him and notify him of his nomination, and the Convention then adjourned.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention to be Held on September 17.

BOSTON, August 12.—The Republican State Committee to-day appointed September 17th for the State Convention, to be held at Worcester.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 P. M., August 12, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, southeasterly wind, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain.

For the lower lake region and Middle States, low barometer, northeasterly and southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain to-night, clearing on Lake Erie and in Virginia by Wednesday.

For the upper lake region, and thence to the Ohio valley, light, variable winds, becoming southeasterly, with falling barometer, warm and generally clear weather.

For the Northwest, and thence to Missouri, southeasterly winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, warm and partly cloudy weather, and rain near the coasts.

SCRANTON.

Two Women Killed by Lightning.

SCRANTON, PA., August 12.—To-day a large number of women and girls were on the mountain near here, gathering berries, when a thunder storm arose. Twenty-one of the berry pickers took shelter in an abandoned shanty, and almost immediately afterwards the building was struck by lightning. Two women, Mrs. Mary Klien and Miss Caroline Schunk, were instantly killed. Several others were seriously injured, but will recover.

Explosion of Fire-damp.

A fearful explosion of fire damp occurred in the Central coal mine, near this city, this morning, through the neglect of one of the bosses, who left the door to a worked-out chamber open. The men approached it with naked lamps, the damp ignited, and a terrific explosion occurred. Evan Hugh was so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. The concussion threw Patrick Hanagban through a door, injuring him internally. Wm. Beddoe was also badly burned, but will recover.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 12.—River ten feet six inches, falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Mollie Ebert, St. Louis. Departed—Mollie Ebert, Portsmouth; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling.

CAIRO, August 12.—Arrived—Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6 P. M. Departed—Kanawha. Ohio river, 3 P. M. River fallen four inches. Heavy storm coming; weather hot.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—River falling; 5 feet 5 inches in canal; 3 feet 3 inches in chute. Heavy rains have fallen at intervals during the day; still cloudy, with signs of more rain. No arrivals or departures outside of

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873.

Boston at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 37½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

THE Commissioners of the Falls City and West Virginia Railroad held a meeting at Farmington recently, and adopted measures for urging forward this important enterprise.

THE *Dispatch* resorts to the notorious Victoria Woodhull's paper to make a point on the GAZETTE. We are not aware that the quotation credited to us ever appeared in this paper. It certainly did not in any responsible position. The probability is that it is a mis-credit. More likely it originated with the *Dispatch*.

THE *Post* insists in presenting the salary grab business in a partisan light. Very well. Now will it please explain whether the Democratic party is responsible, in any degree, for the votes cast by Democrats in behalf of this measure? And is it in any degree responsible for the action of its representatives in accepting back pay? No dodging, but a direct answer.

THE Armitage picture, presented to the city of Chicago by the managers of the London *Graphic*, commemorative of the fire and the subsequent lavish assistance sent from England to the sufferers, has arrived in that city and is on exhibition. The Chicago *Tribune* criticises, quite severely, the artistic qualities of the painting, but commends the generous spirit that prompted its bestowment.

UNLESS that feature of the Amended Constitution of North Carolina, which so strongly hints at repudiation, is satisfactorily explained, it must ruinously affect the credit of that State in the money markets of the world. As it stands, the intimation is that of direct and unqualified repudiation. There may, very fairly, be an investigation of the debt, and its legality determined, but to publish in advance a threat of non-payment is very injurious. This the pending amendment does.

THE assumption of Count Chambord, that he is the rightful King of France, will hardly serve to promote his claims, or advance his prospects. The French may be suddenly wheedled into the acceptance of a King, or forced by a military movement to accept an adventurer, but they will hardly contemplate, with especial pleasure, the prospect of a self-proclaimed King coolly setting up the business of governing. It really looks as though the monarchists, by their stupidity, were playing into the hands of the Napoleons.

THE Albany *Journal* has been trying, ineffectually, to draw out its Democratic cotemporary on Pennsylvania salary-grabbers. It says: "Mr. Randall is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania. He wrote the recently published address to the people of that State, but for reasons it is not necessary to repeat, he is dumb as an oyster on the subject of the 'salary-grab.' No matter about Ohio or Japan, Randall and the Pennsylvania Democratic address is 'the question before the House.'" We commend the subject to the *Post*. What does it think of Randall?

THE APPEARANCE of a friend of the Tichborne claimant in this country, seeking funds to prosecute his case, is so palpably impertinent, that we hope the press generally will utterly discountenance his claims. If there was a probability of merit in the claims of the pretender, it would be an impertinence, but there is not a shadow of evidence in favor of the man. The last Tichborne was born in Paris, spoke French fluently, was well educated, and received a military training. He was lost at sea fourteen years ago. The pretender knows nothing of French, is utterly ignorant, and knows nothing of military tactics. He does not even remember familiar incidents in the life of the person he counterfeits. To give money for such a person is silly indeed.

THE CONTROVERSY over the Confessional still rages in England. The latest phase of the subject is the report of the Committee of the Upper House of Convocation, Canterbury, which was appointed to consider and report on the teaching of the Church of England on the subject of Confession. The report sets forth that, in the twenty-fifth article, the Church affirms that penance is not to be counted for a sacrament, and that the Church knows no such words as "sacramental confession." In two exceptional cases, however, special provisions have been made. First, in the cases of those who cannot quiet their consciences before receiving the Holy Communion, they are allowed to receive the benefit of absolution from the minister and "ghostly counsel and advice;" but no particular form of absolution has been prescribed. Second, in the order for the Visitation of the Sick it is directed that the sick man can make a special confession of his sins, but the special provision "does not authorize the ministers of the Church to require from any who may repair to them to open their grief in particular, of a detailed examination of all their sins; or to require private confession as a condition previous to receiving the Holy Communion, or to enjoin, or even encourage, any practice of habitual confession, or the being subject to what has been termed the direction of a priest, is a condition of attaining to the highest spiritual life." This authoritative definition of the limits within which confession may be practiced was evidently announced to answer the inquiries made in Parliament, and will decide the questions there brought up. It shows that the petitioning clergy were not without the sanction of Church faith, and that within certain limits, the right of confession is recognized in the Church of England. It is understood that the desire of at least a portion of the petitioning clergymen was to regulate practice.

A BOLD OUTRAGE.

The Philadelphia *Press*, through its Harrisburg correspondent, calls attention to a law, published in the official volume of laws, of which the assertion is made that it never passed the Legislature. It has reference to the vacation of certain streets in this city. The following is the statement made:

"It appears that a bill reached the Governor, after the close of the last session of the Legislature, providing for the vacation of certain streets and alleys in Pittsburgh, which appearing to be all right and no objection being urged against it from the parties who were supposed to be most interested in it, living in the locality to be affected, was approved by the Governor. Since the completion of the printed volume of laws, with this bill thus signed incorporated therein, it has caused considerable excitement at Pittsburgh, no one of the Representatives or Senators of that city having any knowledge when the bill was introduced, when it became an act by passing both houses, though the manuscript copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth is regularly endorsed by one of the assistant clerks of the House to show that it passed in due form. But there is no record of it in the journals of either house. It was never printed. The records of the committee to which it should have been referred contain no mention of it, and it is therefore concluded that it was smuggled to the Governor through the agency of the official who endorsed it, at the instigation of the agent in the lobby who had it in charge. I am told by a lawyer that the Supreme Court has decided that a bill thus approved, bearing all the marks of having passed regularly and appearing in the printed volume of laws, is a law to all intents and purposes, and must be so enforced. If this ruling is correctly stated, then indeed has a wide door been opened to fraud, as there are those who will not hesitate to resort to this trick when they find they cannot put an unpopular measure through either branch of the Legislature. The parties affected by this latest fraud, both in benefit and injury, are powerful, and the latter will not be satisfied until it is fully sifted."

We know nothing as to the truth of these statements, but the name of the clerk should be obtained, and immediate measures be taken to have him account for the manner in which the bill came into his possession. We are not confident that this will result in any good, as a person who will abet by fraud the making of a law, will hardly hesitate to plead ignorance of any impropriety. We do not affirm that the assistant whose name appears did know that the bill did not pass the Legislature; if not, he can tell how he came to attach his name to it. The fact that the name of an assistant clerk should be deemed sufficient to verify the passage of a bill needs looking after when the Legislature again meets. Only the Clerk of either House should be permitted to certify bills, and he should be held to a rigid responsibility in this particular. But who is interested in having these streets vacated? This is the home question that may help to locate the "influence" which passed the bill. This outrage should be ferreted out.

THE "CESÆR" ISSUE.

We are disposed to compliment the energy and enthusiasm, displayed by the Democratic press, led by the New York *Herald*, in discussing the probabilities of General Grant being again nominated for the Presidency, and the influence of a third term on the welfare and prosperity of the country. So far as the question is linked with the President's name, there is no value in it. We have heretofore expressed our view of the fact in the case,—which is, that the nomination of President Grant for a third term is wholly a question for the future. At the present it has no validity at all. We do not for a moment believe that either he, or any one for him, is intriguing for the nomination. We have reason to think that his inclinations do not lead him to desire another term of office, and that he has even a definite wish as to who shall be his successor. He has no need, for his own sake, of a third term. He is possessed of a competency, has all the honor that can be gained by official position, and can afford to retire from the tumult of public life, to the quiet and ease of his own home. We do not, therefore, attach the slightest importance to the discussion. It has its origin in the desire of certain journals to create a sensation, and aside from this, has no present value.

This a ide—and the right of the people to select a given person to fill the Presidential office, and continue him for a third term, is undeniable. No one pretends to dispute this. It is, then, simply a question of expediency. In this, the only practical view of the case, the subject is not designed to bear on the question in its reference to President Grant. So far as he is concerned, two years at least must elapse before it will be possible to clearly determine his availability for a third term. Within that period, it is possible for him to utterly destroy his present popularity—or he may die. Whatever may be the plannings or schemings of politicians, we do not believe that the people will for a moment be induced to seriously consider his candidacy within the time mentioned. If, when the necessity is upon them for selecting a President for another term, President Grant is brought forward, we have no doubt that the merits of the entire question will be fairly considered in the light of existing circumstances. In any event, the people will assert their right to do as they may think best.

Looking at the subject, then, abstractly, without reference to President Grant, we believe the current sentiment among the people to be this: We need and must have a solid, stable, reliable administration of the Government; and this is of vastly more consequence than is the individual who administers it, or the number of terms he may hold office. Unfortunately we have no precedents on this subject that can be appealed to for light. A third term was tendered to General Washington, so far as this could be done by the action of several State Legislatures. He refused, and was succeeded by Jefferson, undoubtedly one of the best Presidents the country ever had. This, so far as it goes, may stand as a precedent for one phase of this question. On the other hand, the Democratic party, during a score of years, practically adopted the policy of giving to one man but one term in the Presidential office. It is notoriously true, that every one of the persons elected under this system was notoriously unfit to administer that high office. So far as our experience in this particular is worth anything, it is flatly against the one-term theory. Again, the Republican party has, since its accession to power, bestowed a second term on each of its Presidents, and no one seriously regrets it. Both were worthy the honor bestowed.

That a third term of office, bestowed on any one person, endangers the liberties of the people, is in the highest degree absurd. Roman politics were corrupt to rottenness, before Cesar's day. Whatever minor corruptions there may be in American politics, those who are conversant with political affairs know that Lincoln and Grant were the candidates of the people. There was no essential corruption attending their elections—or if there was, it was entirely unnecessary, as there were sufficient honest votes cast in their favor to elect them. So long as the people are not generally corrupted, and exert their proper influence in the selection of Presidential candidates, and so long as our army is small and scattered, our liberties are not endangered by the number of terms a President may hold. On the contrary, the welfare of the people is apt to be promoted—as the selection of a candidate for a third term is likely to be more than else, an incitement to continued well doing.

Thus far, the people of this country have been generally fortunate in their dealing with the President question. If, through partisanship, unworthy or ineffective men reached the office, they were allowed but a single term of power. When persons worthy of confidence have reached the Presidency, they have been honored with a second term. The Constitution leaves this office with the people. Up to the present no limitations have been placed on their choice. The country has done well; we have no threatening dangers, and we imagine that there is no need of distrusting the people as yet. If a person were disposed to enact the *role* of Cæsar, he could do it quite as readily, with only a single term of office at his disposal, as with a dozen. Napoleon's *coup d'etat* was developed when he had filled the Presidency in France but four years. On the contrary, the fact of a person having a chance for re-election, should be maintain his popularity, is an incentive to faithfulness in office.

But while thus referring to this subject, we again say, that it is utterly absurd to link President Grant's name with it. Our belief is, that he prefers to retire, and permit Washburne to succeed him. But whether this be so or not, the entire question belongs to the people. They have the right to dispose of the Presidential office, and when the proper time arrives, their desires will be made known, and their wishes enforced. If we are in any danger of having our liberties subverted, it is more through the extension of offices, the multiplication of Government patronage, than in the disposal of the Presidential office. And in this, the evil is less in the concentration of power in the hands of the Government than the dissemination of a desire for office among the people. But the tendency of President Grant's administration has been to repress this propensity, by establishing the competitive system, and perpetuity in the appointive officers, during efficiency and good behavior. Altogether, we conclude we are in little danger of "Cæsarism" just yet.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A SQUADRON of Austrian war vessels has been ordered to Spain.

TEXAS papers say that the recent rains will make a full crop of cotton in the northern part of that State.

THE wheat crop of the United States for 1873 is expected by the Agricultural Department to reach 220,000,000 bushels.

VIENNA advices state that the medal for merit in group No. 26—education, teaching and instruction—has been awarded to the collection of periodical literature of America.

THOMAS WOODSON, who shot and killed Wm. Barlow, near Percival, Mo., last week, has been discharged by the examining magistrate on the ground that he acted in self-defense.

A REMARKABLE bull-frog which was in the habit of seizing and hopping off with the young chickens of a Mrs. Otis Holmes, of Taunton, Mass., was lately detected and killed by that lady.

IN the wrestling match at Troy, on Monday, between John McMahon and Homer Lane, for five hundred dollars and the championship, McMahon won, throwing Lane the first and third falls.

A WILMINGTON (N. C.) dispatch states that Floyd Oxendiner, a colored and peaceable inhabitant of Scuffletown, was shot dead by some one, supposed to be Stephen Lowry, the only one of the Swamp outlaws alive.

THE Windham County *Transcript* announces that the Connecticut General Assembly, at its recent session, passed an act allowing anybody and everybody to catch fish in East Hampton pond through the ice *each month in the year!*

ONE of the guests at a dinner recently given by the Union League Club, after eloquently responding to the toast, "Woman, God bless her!" reached home quite drunk, and had his eye "blacked by his wife in a moment of emotion."

MELVIN DUFF murdered his father-in-law, named Miller, near Edgewood, Ill., last Sunday. Duff married Miller's daughter two weeks ago against his consent, since when they have had several quarrels, the one on Sunday resulting in the death of Miller.

A MONUMENT has been unveiled in the University of Naples, bearing the inscription: "To Pope Clement XIV., who, by the bull of the 21st of July, 1773, dissolved the Society of the Jesuits, the University at Naples dedicates this monument."

A CARRIER PIGEON, only eight months old, owned by Henry C. Cass, of Denver, flew from Cheyenne to Denver, 100 miles, in two and a quarter hours, and safely delivered a message last week. A few days later a pigeon owned by the same man, flew from Fairplay, sixty-five miles, in fifty-five minutes.

A PEORIA citizen claims to have a stone that General Washington threw at a woodpecker on his father's cherry tree. Perhaps he has; but as a relic of the Father of his Country, it sinks into insignificance in comparison with the one owned by a Norristown man. The latter has the "lie" George "couldn't tell" about the cherry tree. *He* can tell it often.

A YOUNG man who was married lately in Cumberland, Md., first aggravated the officiating minister by presenting him with a marriage fee of 85 cents, and then capped the climax by returning, after he had walked away a few steps, and borrowing 75 cents of that, on the ground that he was "a little short just then"—leaving the clergyman 10 cents for his fee.

THE "grasshopper twist" is now the proper thing in fashion circles. It is a little variation on the "Grecian bend;" that was a forward—this a backward bend, with the elbows placed at right angles with the sides, in a similar fashion to the jumper of a grasshopper when at ease. It is supposed the mouth is to be worn open, though this has not been announced yet.

THERE are about a thousand officers in the United States Army, and in the Monthly Stoppage Circular of July, 1873, issued by the Pay master General, stoppages are entered against 117. The stoppages are, in some cases, by sentence of court-martial, in others for irregularities in accounts. It appears, therefore, that a large proportion (one-tenth) of our army officers are having pay stopped for either of these causes.

IN THE translation published of the Papal Allocution, delivered on the 25th of July, denouncing the recent law enacted by the Italian Parliament for the disposal of the church property, to all concerned in the execution of the law or who purchase church property under it, His Holiness says that what they have done or will do is worthless, null and void, and that they have incurred the major excommunication and other censures, and that they are in manifest danger of eternal damnation.

LATE South American dates give the following: The Government of Brazil has determined to prosecute the Bishop of Perdambuco for refusing to obey its orders During the debate in the Lower House of the Assembly upon the course of the Bishop, the President of the Council declared that the Government would force him to comply with its demands. The insurgents in Paraguay made an attack upon Asuncion, but were driven off, and Caballette and a number of other insurgent chiefs are reported to have left the country. The revolution in Argentine, Province of Enterios, is still continued.

COLLECTOR RUSSELL advertises to sell at auction, on the 25th of the present month, at the Appraiser's stores, State street Mock, one cask and thirty-seven bottles of gin, three bottles of wine, seventy-eight bottles of brandy, and one bottle of whisky, the same having been seized for violation of the revenue laws. Will the newly imported State Constables allow this sort of thing to go on, or will they sit calmly by and allow the Commonwealth to be overcome by a shower of whisky, gin and brandy, poured out on the community by the Lieutenant of the great Harmony Grove prohibitionist orator?—*Boston Globe.*

THE cultivation of olive trees in the South as a source of revenue seems to have been unwisely overlooked in that section, if the experiences of Mr. James Postal, who plants these trees on St. Simon's island, in Georgia, may be taken as an example. The Savannah *Advertiser* speaks of an excellent article of table oil which Mr. Postal, with a rude process of manufacture, has made from olives grown by himself. He has 350 trees, thirty feet apart, planted in 1825, all in bearing. The trees average five gallons of oil each season with little attention. In 1870 the oil produced amounted to 1,250 gallons, worth $8 per gallon. This seems to be a very remunerative culture.

THE son of James Williams, of Salem, Ind., is a child of three years. When one year old he devoured a raw Indian turnip which gave him the most dreadful stomach ache recorded in the annals of infancy. The effect of this was to cause whiskers to grow luxuriantly upon his cherubic cheeks, and he has now a fine, black, bushy beard which a Sultan might envy. His back and little chest are also very hairy, and altogether he is the most capillary herub ever heard of. Let not young gentlemen whose whiskers are a mockery and a failure despair! If the extract of bear fails, let them swallow a few bushels of Indian turnip!

THE Galesburg (Ill.) *Free Press* says that Capt. R. N. Pollock, of that city, was surprised the other morning, on opening his barn door, to discover that the room was filled with smoke, and his horse nearly suffocated. The gentleman removed the animal as soon as possible, and returned for the purpose of ascertaining the origin of the fire, and, after a long search, made the discovery that an old horse collar, which had adorned a peg in the wall for a long time, was emitting the smoke, and that the leather surrounding it was literally frying. Capt. Pollock decided the case to be one of spontaneous combustion, as no fire was visible on the outside of the collar.

IT may be interesting to some readers to know that there is a part of the town of Norwich, Conn., which is sometimes called the Saint's Rest, and again the Widow's Haven. This lovely precinct has a population of 300. There are 40 widows, 27 maidens who will never see 30 again, only 12 widowers and bachelors, with nine deacons, seven parsons and parson's widows; while of marriageable persons, men and women, under 35 years, there are only 25. Of course the virgins who are past 30 must many of them be a great way past; but they are not the ages of the widows given? That seems to be no important point.

PROF. JAMES C. WATSON, of the University of Michigan, who had charge of the observatory at Ann Arbor, has received a gold medal, awarded him by the Institute of France, for valuable astronomical discoveries. The Ann Arbor *Register* gives a description of it, and says: "The medal was awarded to Prof. Watson by the Imperial Institute of France in July, 1870, but on account of the war its completion and transmission were delayed. It is exquisitely wrought, and has on one side a bust of Minerva in half relief, surrounded by the words, 'Institute Imperial de France. Constit. Art. LXXVIII.' The other side has inclosed in a massive wreath the following words: 'Academie des Sciences, Prix d'Astronomie, foundation Lalande, James Craig Watson, 1869.'"

IT has been frequently asserted that recent statistics show that the sale of horse flesh in Paris was op the decrease. According to *Les Mondes*, there are now as many as forty shops or stalls in the city of Paris alone devoted to the sale of horse meat as an article of food, and during 1872 there were in round numbers 10,000 horses, 900 asses and 50 mules consumed by the inhabitants. The animals are prepared for market in the usual way, and the meat sells for about half the price which is commonly asked for beef. The horses are in all cases subjected to careful examination by official inspectors. It is also stated as an interesting fact, that so far from hippophagy declining, it is decidedly on the increase, the figures showing that nearly two and a half million pounds of equine meat were sold in 1873, as against less than half that quantity in 1866.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Liberal Republican organization of Pennsylvania seems to have disappeared.

THE farmers of Macoupin county, Ill., have decided to nominate a ticket for county officers.

THE Hon. Richard Coke, formerly of Virginia, is mentioned as the probable Democratic candidate for Governor of Texas.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON, it is reported, is preparing to run for Governor of Tennessee as a stepping-stone to a seat in the United States Senate.

A DEMOCRATIC paper, repudiating Groesbeck's advice, wonders "how such an old fowl was ever nurtured in a Democratic nest," and wants him henceforth to keep his beak out of their affairs.

A CALL, signed by a large number of prominent citizens in all parts of Kansas, has been issued for a State Convention of soldiers of the late war, to be held in Topeka, on the 23d of September, for the purpose of memorializing Congress for an equalization of soldiers' bounties.

GEN. JAS. LAWSON KEMPER, the Conservative candidate for Governor of Virginia, is about 55 years of age, a man of fine ability and high standing for integrity, and decidedly popular in all parts of the State. He served several terms in the Virginia House of Delegates, and was at one time Speaker of that body.

WHILE Democrats point to what they promise *to do*, Republicans point to what they have *done*. The people prefer that which is positive to that which is possible. The country is prosperous under Republican rule. No one can predict what it would be if the Democrats were in power. The people are strong in the logic of common sense.

THE Democrats of Clinton county held their convention on Tuesday, and nominated the following ticket: Representative, A. C. Noyes; Prothonotary, W. H. Brown; Register and Recorder, S. B. Snook; Treasurer, John Q. Welch; Commissioner, Wm. A. Packer; Coroner, Dr. A. Prieson; Jury Commissioner, Henry S. Earon; Auditor, John A. Chatham, Jr.

THE Boston *Journal* says: "The New York *World* puts itself to a great deal of unnecessary trouble when it evolves a double headed editorial, declining an alliance with the Farmers' Granges. The Granges have not as much as made the first advance to that coy maiden, Democracy, and they are not likely to. The *World* and the Granges stand in the same relation to each other as the fox and the grapes."

THE Democratic party is corrupt to the core, and to-day, if it had the power, would remand the negroes to slavery, rescind the recent amendments to the Constitution, and reinstate the Southern oligarchy in power. It is the enemy of free labor, and by consequence the inveterate foe of equal rights. Glance at its history, and then contemplate it as the friend of any man who labors with his hands!—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE report of State Treasurer Page, of Vermont, for the fiscal year ending August 1, shows that the State finances are in a most gratifying condition, in refreshing contrast to the financial operations and condition of certain railroad corporations up that way. During the year the funded debt of the State has been reduced $82,500, while the report discloses the gratifying fact that there is now in the treasury $240,772.07, or enough, with the uncollected taxes, to liquidate the entire State debt, which is now $195,640, together with the current liabilities of the State—$30,881.33—and yet leave a balance on hand of $19,496.99.

WE supposed that having gone back to fetch up Wm. Allen, we had got at least a Democrat. But no sooner is he raised than Democratic organs impeach his Democracy. The *Enquirer* says he made speeches for the Union side in the war of secession. Then he was false to the eternal principles of the resolution of '98. Then he supported an "unholy" and fratricidal war. Then he was for "rolling up the Constitution," which gives no power to coerce a State. Then he was for a centralized despotism, Cæsarism, the destruction of liberty, and for everything unpleasant and undemocratic. Is it possible that after going back so far to fetch up a Democrat we have got only a new departurist? —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

PERSONAL.

GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY was in New York on Monday.

MONSIGNOR MERMILLOD'S appeal to the Swiss National Council against his exile ment has been rejected by that body.

LADY BURDETT-COUTTS has been presented by a number of the working people of the East of London with a fine oil painting.

THE London *Telegraph* says Dean Stanley is now the most prominent of living churchmen and the most popular of divines.

ONE of the Siamese twins was recently summoned to serve on a jury in North Carolina. Chang would not go, and Eng was fined $25 for non-attendance.

JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, the historian, if he lives, will be sixty years old next April. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814, and graduated at Harvard College in 1831.

GEORGE V. EDES, editor of the Piscataquir *Observer*, is the oldest editor in the State of Maine. He was a compositor on the Bangor *Register* in 1813, and for thirty-six years has been in the position he now occupies.

HARRY T. STOCKTON, son of the late Hugh Stockton, of Philadelphia, and nephew of Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, was lately married at Cornwall, England, to a daughter of Sir Robert Onslow, Bart., a major in the British army.

THIS is a mild expression of disgust by the *Cosmopolitan*, an American journal of London: "Guilford Onslow, M. P., has the 'cheek' to ask us to publish an 'appeal to the nation' in behalf of a scoundrel, who has confessed himself guilty of forgery, theft, perjury and seduction."

LONGEVITY is the strong point of the Marble family, of Worthington, Mass. Silas Marble is eighty-eight, his wife eighty-one, and they have twelve children, all living, the eldest sixty-three, the youngest forty. Of these children seven are daughters, and their husbands are hearty men, with a prospect of the eighties.

MR. SMITH, of Deeping, St. James, England, having been "played upon" by Miss Jenkinson, has sought redress in court. He had arranged for his nuptials with the young woman when she told him that she had changed her mind in regard to him. But she added that she would marry Mr. Smith if he made her, but that if she did espouse him she would "make him live like a toad under a harrow." Either poor Smith wants to live in the way his enchantress mentions, or he thinks with Baron Pol lock that "no toad with a proper spirit would stay under the harrow."

SOME months since Lady Ellenborough was reported dead, and many of the English papers published obituaries of her, some of which were far from complimentary. It now appears that the lady is not dead. She is alive and well, and has written to a friend in Europe asking to have the rumor of her demise contradicted. The report is said to have been circulated by Lady Ellenborough's and her second husband's enemies in Damascus, where she lived for many years. Lady Ellenborough, *nee* Jane Elizabeth Digby, was born in 1807, married Mr. Law (afterwards Lord Ellenborough) in 1821. That marriage was dissolved in 1830, on account of her elopement with the Prince of Schwarzenberg. In 1832 she married Baron Veriniger, of Bavaria, and her present husband is one of the nomad chiefs who rule over the desert about Damascus and Aleppo. Lady Ellenborough still lives in the East with her present husband.

Our Leading Manufactures.

The five leading branches of manufacture are iron, lumber, cotton, machinery, woolen, and they range in importance as named. The number of operatives employed in iron is 137,545; in the lumber trade 163,397.

	Amount of Capital.	Value of Material.	Value of Products.
Iron	$188,394,116	$101,208,218	$222,168,600
Lumber	161,402,[illegible]	132,071,[illegible]	237,[illegible],[illegible]
Cotton	146,708,291	111,706,[illegible]	177,[illegible],[illegible]
Machinery	101,[illegible],[illegible]	62,[illegible],[illegible]	155,[illegible],[illegible]
Woolen	98,824,561	96,[illegible],[illegible]	155,[illegible],[illegible]

By the above table it is seen that the lumber trade, in the amount of capital invested, the value of materials and of products of manufacture, stands second only to the iron trade, while in operatives, and most of them neither boys nor women, but stalwart men, it stands at the head. The lumber trade of British America, which is so closely connected with that of the United States that it might properly be included in the same statistics, would increase each of these items.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound—semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. H. Brailey, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Mahon, G. Poindexter, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Z. [illegible].

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

Dr. McDowal's Cholera Mixture.

No family should be without this valuable remedy during this sickly period. We need not mention the many others, as Adison's new Pain-kill, McGuire's, Swaine's, Hirtz's, Henderson's, Dickson's, and many others. All the leading articles that are prepared will be found at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT,
Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth street.

ROUGHING IT.

Difficulties Experienced by Railroad Construction Officers.

The officers in the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway will testify that there is some little difficulty attending the laying out of a line of road through a new country. We have a case in mind now to illustrate. A few days ago John Fortune, Superintendent of bridges, and J. T. Alton, engineer, of this city, started from Whitehall, in the Trempealeau Valley, to go down the line. Reaching Arcadia they found the hotels full and slept on the floor at the Dewey House. Here they expected to get a canoe to go down the Trempealeau River, but the canoe had become demoralized by going through a flume. They then started on foot, but about a mile below secured an old scow, Alton acting as pilot. The first night they reached the house of a German, who refused them food or lodging, but told them his next neighbor, Dooley, would keep them. Reached there and got a drink of wormwood and slept on a heavy incline on a hay-mow. For these refreshments they paid $2; proceeded on their way, and at noon stopped at a house and asked for dinner. This was refused because the family had no flour. They finally struck a little mud cabin containing three dogs, a white child and a squaw, and made known their wants. The child called its father and the men begged him for food, but all in vain. He told them there was no use, his wife was so dirty that they couldn't eat anything she cooked. They saw how it was themselves and departed. A little farther down the river they had better luck, and got a meal of eggs, "flapjacks," &c. At night a woman gave them some tea and bread, and they slept in a hay-mow again. The next day they struck the Winona "cut-off," flagged a train, and succeeded in getting on board. We saw the remains of them left by the mosquitos when they arrived at the Huff House, Winona. They weighed considerably less after washing, and there was an awful depletion of the larder of that hotel.—*Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, Aug. 7.*

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMEYER, Wilkins,
A. P. YOUNG, Robinson,
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh, (South Side,)
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KIGGORE, Pittsburgh.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.
CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

CORNS.

The surest cure that has ever been discovered for these excrements of the feet, is in the Genuine Corn Solvent, which is made by Robinson, of London. It is entirely painless in its application, when the directions are observed, and no one need be plagued with corns, warts or excrescences of any kind on the hands or feet

Can be supplied with one of ROBINSON'S PATENT CORN PENCILS. The cost of the genuine is fifty cents, or sent by mail for sixty cents. They may be obtained in any quantity at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO
is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO
for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO
for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO
cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No soapsuds. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO
for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO
is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO
Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Cotton Stone.

SAPOLIO
for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO
removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Statuary, from Whitewashed Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO
removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO
is new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO
as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO
Cleanses and beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO
is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO
removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains, and is a favorite with workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO
costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.
Buy it of your merchant if he has it, or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 Park Place, N. Y.

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B. TIEGEL,
No. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Has received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Suitings and Pantaloon Wear, to LOWER PRICES.

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6 1-4c. GOOD STYLES fast colored PRINTS. Yard-wide black BERNANI.

8 1-3c. Choice Styles Dress and Shirting PRINTS, fast colored. BLACK BERNANI, worth 12½c, only 8⅓c. Fine Shirting MUSLIN.

10c. VERY BEST PRINTS, worth 12½c. Yard-wide BLEACHED SHEETING, worth 12½c. Yard-wide Unbleached SHEETING. GRAY DRESS GOODS. WASH POPLINS.

12 1-2c. Widest Pacific PERCALES, Dress and Shirting Styles. JACQUARD JAPS. POPLINS. STRIPE DRESS GOODS. CHECK DRESS GOODS. PLAID DRESS GOODS. BERNANIS, Black 8 yards wide. BERNANIS, Striped, Black and colored. DELAINES, Striped and Figured. POPLINS, Striped and Colored Superior Quality SHEETING and SHIRTING MUSLIN.

25c. ALPACAS, Black real Imported Goods. ALPACAS, Colored, Choicest Shades. POPLINS, Plain Colors. POPLINS, Striped, Extra Quality. BERNANI, Plain Black. BERNANI, Striped, Wide and Narrow Stripe. FROU FROU, Plain and Stripe.

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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
Are now opening all in

NEW GOODS.

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Our own importations, at 25c, 30c, 35c, 37½c, 43c, 50c and 60c.

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All the new shades, 25c, 30c and 37½c.

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For Suits and Redingotes, at 25c, 31c and 37½c.

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All new shades, at 50c and 62½c.

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New Goods received by Express every day.

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Frank Keates, James Irwin.
W. H. McKee,

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, August 12, 1873. }

Business was quiet in local financial circles, but the demand upon the banks for discounts was rather better than the previous day. The open market money is very plenty, and first-class paper was scarce. The rates for all classes of security remain unchanged. The real estate market partakes somewhat of the general dullness, buyers and sellers seeming alike disposed to rest for a season.

George R. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 56 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Gold	108¾	108¾
U. S. 6-20s—1881—coupons	120	120⅛
5-20 1862	117⅝	117⅞
" 1864	115⅝	115⅞
" 1865 new	115⅝	115⅞
" 1867	119½	119½
" 1868—coupons	118¾	118¾
10-40s—coupons	112	112
30-40s—coupons	113⅝	113⅝
Currency 6's	118½	118½
New 5 per cents ex. coupon	114⅝	114⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	105¾	105⅞
Erie	29¾	29¾
C. C. & I. C.	31⅞	32
St. Paul	32¾	32¾
Do. preferred	52¾	53
Michigan Southern	94⅛	94⅛
Do. Central	87½	87½
North Western Common	67¾	67¾
Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	99	99½
Fort Wayne	41⅞	42
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	93
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾
Wabash Preferred	70¾	71⅛
Toledo & Wabash	71⅜	71⅝
Fort Wayne	95⅜	95⅝
Illinois Central	124¾	125⅜
Pacific Mail	34¾	34⅞
Adams Express	67	67
American Express	62	62
U. S. Express	65	66
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	73	74
I. C.	107½	108¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54¾	54⅝
Reading	55¾	55¾
Oil Creek	25⅝	25¾
Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾
Camden & Atlantic	24¾	24¾
Pittsburgh & Erie	72	72
Allegheny Valley 7-30	89	89
Central Transportation	47	47
Empire Transportation		56

The Chicago "Tribune" says between banks the premium is 25@50c per $1,000, with sales at the higher figure. Some refused to sell at that. For 1-10 premium is still the most asked for, and sometimes the lower for large deposits. Currency continues very abundant, and demand light. Nominal rate of discount. In some instances the lower for short first-class business paper of 10@15 per cent. by some of the banks. Street paper is very abundant, and rates are 18@20 per cent. per month, with concessions. Only well secured parcels find favor with purchasers.

Bradstreet's Globe says the tone of the money market is a shade firmer, and a gradual hardening has been in force for all or most rates on call since last week. Call loans are quite a half per cent. higher than those current ten days ago. This advance is met by a briskening demand, and the banks report business as more active. It is true there is a certain class of "diamond-cut-diamond" borrowers who can still command call loans at 5@6 per cent., but what is ordinarily ranked as first-class is quoted from 7@8, while names equally good as last week range from 8@9 ₩ cent. On call, though there is an ample supply at from 5 to 6 ₩ cent., still there is less positive pressure to lend.

The Baltimore "Gazette" says funds are abundant, and freely loaned at 6 ₩ cent. on prime securities at 6 ₩ cent. on call. The outside demand from country points has to a certain extent ceased, and our smaller borrowers are thus enabled to get the accommodations they desire from their regular correspondents. Commercial paper is not in plentiful. Rates remain high. Call money can be had at from 6@6½ ₩ cent., 60 and 90 days' loans are made at 8@9. For 1st-class 4 months' paper we quote 9@10. 1st to 2d-class 6 months' paper, 10@12. Choice grocery, 12@13. 2d, 13@15. 1st dry goods, 10@12. 2d, 12@15. Clothing, 10@12. Shoe, 12@15. Miscellaneous, 8@18.

The Cincinnati "Gazette" says the rates of discount ruled steady at 6@8 per cent. There was no cessation in the orders from the country for currency, and as the receipts through the usual channels were quite light, there was apparently a reduction in the supply, which tends to give the money market a stronger tone. As in the previous week, the considerable increase in the amount of good business paper offered, but there was a good demand for it, and negotiations were made at 10@12 per cent. Some paper from outside of the city was placed at 10 per cent.

The Philadelphia "Bulletin" says the amount of funds offering for temporary loans is quite large, and very low rates are taken on good collateral and credits, but there is a decided preference for short loans among lenders. We quote on call at 5 ₩ cent., and discounts of prime paper at 6@7 ₩ cent. for sixty days to under. Longer dates were placed at 7@8.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1873.

Money closed at 4@5 per cent. It is expected higher prices will soon be established. Sterling was dull at previous quotations. Customs receipts to-day $665,000. Gold was weaker, ranging from 108¾ to 108⅝, closing at 108¾. Loans were 4@5 per cent., for flat for carrying. Clearings, $20,000,000. Sub-Treasury disbursed $44,000. Governments were quiet but firmer. States were steady. Stocks opened strong and generally became weak and declined ¼ to ½ in the general list. Pacific Mail was exceptionally weak, and declined 2¼ per cent. Then advanced to the close, recovering part of them, being that some large shorts had settled privately, and had not been reported. Western Union was also weak in regard to the sale about 10 o'clock of 20,000 shares by a broker said to be connected with the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, to test the validity of the election of certain of the present Board of Directors. It is also stated that on the 1st inst. on the method in use by the company to obtain the late Government subsidy is about to be changed, and that a rival line to the Pacific Mail carried on the rest of the line also, the general market closing heavy, though Erie was an exception, and closed strong, and Wabash in sympathy with London. There was not sequence of the defections of the St. Paul crowd, and the general market closed dull and heavy.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S., coupons of 1881, 120@120½; 5-20's of 1865, 115¾@116; do '64, 115¾@116; do '65, 115¾@116; do '65 new, 115¾@116; do '67, 116@116½; do '68, 118¾@119; new 5's, 114¼@114¾; currency 6's, 118½. Bankers' bills 8½.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6's, 92½@93; Tennessee old 68½@69; do new, 67½@68; North Carolina old, 34@34½; do new, 35.

STOCKS.—Pacific Mail, 34½@34¾; Western Union Telegraph, 92¾@93; Adams Express, 66¾; American Express, 62; United States Express, 64½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 73@74; New York Central and Hudson River, 105¾@105⅞; Erie, 29¾@29⅞; Erie preferred, 52¾@53; Michigan Southern, 94@94⅛; Illinois Central, 124¾@125⅜; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 99@99½; Chicago & Rock Island, 110⅛@110⅛; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 95⅜@95⅝; Chicago & Northwestern, 67¾@67¾; do preferred, 87½@87½; New Jersey Central, 108; St. Paul, 32¼; do preferred, 52; Ft. Wayne, 42; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾@28¾; Toledo & Wabash, 71⅜@71⅝; Wabash preferred, 70¾@71⅛; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 41; C., C. & I. C., 31⅞@32; Panama, 320; Union Pacific, 85; Central Pacific, 90½@90¾; Quicksilver, 36½; do preferred, 50; Mariposa, 10¼; Hartford & Erie, 7¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 30.

LONDON, August 12.—P. M.—Consols 92¾@92⅞; 5-20's, 86; new 5's, 90½; 10-40s, 86¾; new 6s, 90½; Erie, 20.

PARIS, August 12.—Rentes 67f 30c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, August 12, 1873. }

Trade in general merchandise continues fairly active, about all that is usually is at this particular time, but the market presents nothing that is really new or important. There is a very fair demand for nearly all of the leading staples, and a good volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to values, there are no important changes; none worth of special notice.

APPLES—Common to choice are pretty freely, but with a steady demand there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained. $2 to $3 per barrel for common to fair, and $3.50@4 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry for the better grades, and with a limited supply, the market is a shade firmer; sales reported at 18@20 for good to prime, and 22 for choice—in small packages. Low grade butter continues dull.

CHEESE—The market is not so much excited under the influence of larger receipts from New York, but there has been no decline whatever in rates, either here or at the factories; we continue to quote Reliance Factory at 13c to the trade and 14 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—$1.50@2 per bushel.

EGGS—Notwithstanding the arrivals have been comparatively light for some days past, the supply still seems to be in excess of the demand, and prices are weak, selling in a jobbing way at 12c per dozen. We continue to quote at 15@16.

FEED—In the matter of steam, millers are readily at good prices. Peaches and Plums $3@3.50 per box. Bushel baskets Whortle berries $1.40@1.50 per bush; Huckleberries $2.50 to $3 per 100, according to size, quality and condition.

FLOUR—We are reported a steady local demand. The market is if anything more active than usually at this particular time but, there has been no change in prices for several days. We continue to quote at $5@5.25 for spring wheat flour, and $6@6.25 for red winter wheat. Quantities of new flour are on the market, but as yet we have had of but very few contracts having been made. Dealers do not care about buying in for the next few weeks yet, or until after the season becomes cooler.

GRAIN—Wheat continues to arrive pretty freely, but with a steady demand there has been no accumulation, and prices rule firm and steady; we continue to quote new red at $1.40@1.45, although we are assured that some sales have been made at $1.48 and over. Corn is in good demand and unchanged. Oats are in fair demand, but rather more of the receipts are ordering to quality. The Oat market is quiet and unchanged; there is a steady demand but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain as last quote: 42@43 for mixed, and 44@45 for white. There is some inquiry for Timothy and Clover. There is no change in rates, notwithstanding it is in light supply; we continue to former quotations: $3 for Timothy and $4.50@5 for Clover, as to quality. There is no demand for Rye and little or none offering; hence, it is difficult to give quotations. We doubt if any considerable quantity of Barley could be disposed of above 65c, yet it cannot be laid down here at this figure.

HOGS—Coffee—The Coffee market continues very firm, and notwithstanding the recent sharp advance, the tendency is still upward. Sugars also rule very firm, and the market for refined goods is somewhat excited; most of the refineries are now quoting oversteps, and some of them decline to name prices. Syrups are in light stock and firm with an increased demand. Molasses is out of the market. In a word, everything in this line is hardening in price, and this will have the effect to stimulate the demand.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 5⅞; Good to Prime, 22@23c. Low Grades, 20@21c. Old Java, 30@31c. Mocha, 35c. Other Javas, 30@32c. Roasted Rio, 19 packages, 26c; loose, 27@28c. Roasted Java, 33c.

SUGARS—Refined, 10@10½c other grades ranging from 9@9 6/8 as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10; prime, 9 Patna, 8@8½; Rangoon, 7@7½.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c Prime 70@72c.

HOPS—Pease-Patent Cut Loaf, 13c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12; Standard A, 11¾ C, 11½; Ex. C, 11; C, Yellow, 10½; Circle C, 10½; Extra Circle, 9¾@10.

HAY—Baled is in rather better demand and firmer but unchanged; we quote at $17@18 per ton for choice; sales of strictly prime at $17. Loose sold from country wagons in Allegheny at $16@18.

POTATOES—In fair demand, with sales in a jobbing way, at $3@3.50 ₩ brl. as to quality.

ONIONS—Sales at $3@3 per brl. according to quality.

POULTRY—Sales of young or spring chickens at 30c to 40 cents, and full grown fowls sold ones at 70 to 90 cents ₩ pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 9@10; 16s, 8½; Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, 10½; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 12@12½. Beef tongues, $1.50@2 dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 7½; Bacon Rib Sides, 10¼c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 11c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Mess Pork, $12.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres., 9¾. Do. half bbls., 10¼c. Do. bbls., 10¾c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12¾c. Do. in 5 lb., 12¾c; Do. in 1 lb. pails 13½c ₩ pound. Do. in 6 lb. pails, 13.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—There is but little doing in Seeds of any kind just now, and it is difficult to give quotations. Flax Seed is quoted nominally at $2.30 ₩ bushel, although we are not advised to be sold back in anticipation of lower rates. Timothy Seed is selling in a jobbing way at $4.50 There seems to be a fair demand for Clover.

TALLOW—Quoted at 7½@8c ₩ ₩.

WHISKY—Highwines, 95@96c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, August 11, 1873. }

The Petroleum market does not seem to have found bottom yet, and further, it very difficult to foretell, judging from present indications, when it will. Crude, as compared with yesterday, has dropped 15 cents per barrel, sales having been reported to-day at $1.10 per barrel at Parker, which is a shade less than three and a half cents per gallon delivered here. The market is perfectly demoralized; producers seem to have given up all hope of sustaining prices, and are disposing of their product as fast as they can, and it is only those owning wells producing largely that make the ends meet at present rates. A fifteen or twenty barrel well cannot pay expenses at present prices, hence the greater number of these small wells a man owns the faster he will go under. Refining is very dull and weak, and prices are steadily declining. Sales were reported at 25½ to day, to be delivered in Philadelphia, equal to about 52½c per gallon on cars here in Pittsburgh.

Barrels, not withstanding the depression in oil, are still holding their own. We continue to quote at $2.20 for countries and $2.30 for city make.

PETROLEUM SHIPPED EAST A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref Co	J. P. Logan	248
S. Irwin & Co.	Waring Bros. & Co.	74
Braun & Wagner	Waring Bros. & Co	74
Citizens Ref. Co.	Waring Bros.	300
Vesta Oil Co.	Waring, Bros & Co.,	300
H. S. Stewart	Waring, Bros & Co.	166
Lockhart, F & Co.	Warden, F & Co.,	101
P. Weisenberger	Warden, F & Co	250
Pittsburgh Ref. Co.	Warden, F & Co	150
Citizens Oil Ref.	Ferguson & Wood	65
Total		2 835

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	45
Fisher Bros.	Standard O. W.	19
B. S. Duncan	Standard O. W.	98
B. S. Duncan	Sunbeam O. W.	240
B. S. Duncan	Riverside O. W.	300
Fisher Bros.	Petrolite O. W.	145
J. Rosenell	Model O. W.	122
McKelvy	Hutchison O. W.	456
Thos. King	Hutchison O. W.	226
Steenson	Eagle O. W.	400
Steenson	Commercial O. W	400
Tack & M.	Citizens O. W.	42
Tack & M.	Citizens O. W.	220
Fisher Bros.	American O. W.	110
B. S. Duncan	American O. W.	799
Thos. King	American O. W.	160
Total.		7,291

New York Breadstuffs Market.—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, August 11.—We have had quite a variable but very active Wheat market since our last; the splendid weather for securing the crop here and in Europe, the liberal arrivals at tide-water early in the week, and further advices from Britain gave buyers a decided advantage up to Thursday, when, with limited arrivals here, and a decided falling off in the receipts at the Lake, coupled with favorable advices from Liverpool, a decided improvement was established, and a very active local and future demand prevailed, closing firm and upon the spirit of the market most decidedly, and we find the business of that day exceeding that of any day since last Autumn. The quality of that now on the canals and lakes destined to the tide-water is less than 2,000,000 bush., and a look for a very heavy falling off in the aggregate subsequently for some weeks to come, since our exports in September cannot fail to be limited. New Wheat moves slowly, the price bid for it in the interior, of 85@91.10 ₩ bush., not being satisfactory to farmers, and millers and dealers regard these as extra prices should nothing occur to injure the crop of spring now being harvested. There is no reason to suppose that the supply of tonnage will be inadequate to the wants of shippers and values of leading export articles unfavorably influenced. The Winter crop is now secured, and the result is far better than we hoped for a month since; indeed, from the 12th to the 20th of July there was reason to apprehend a loss of one fifth to one quarter of the Winter crop, but a favorable change in the weather about the 25th of July soon dispelled those apprehensions, and with fine weather since, the crops mainly secured with only partial injury. Reliable reports from the harvest of the Spring Wheat has progressed finely since our last, and the yield per acre will be full and well-weak, and prices are steadily declining. Sales were reported at 85, to day, to be delivered in Philadelphia, equal to about 52½c per gallon on cars here in Pittsburgh.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton declines to 19¾c. Flour higher; white wheat extra $6.25@6.75; common to good $5.90@6.25; good to choice $6.35@6.60. Whisky firmer at 91@96c. Wheat in good demand; new red Ohio $1.53@1.57; No 3 red Wabash $1.49@1.50. Rye scarce at 88c. Malt dull; four-rowed state $1.15@1.16. Corn higher; steamer western mixed 52@53½c; sail do 56@58c. Oats heavy; new mixed western 41@42c; white 42@44 ₩ bush. Eggs, hogs, sugar and molasses same as last quoted. Crude petroleum easy; refined 16½c. Turpentine firm at 42@43c. Pork quiet at $14. Beef and cut meats quiet and unchanged. Middles firm at 9½c. Lard weaker at 7-16@8½c. Tallow firm at 10@10¼c. Cheese firm at 12@13½c.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton dull at 8½@9½d; sales of 10,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. California, white wheat, average 11s 10@8 7d. Red winter 12s 4@12s 6d; red winter at 12 6@12 8d. Peas 37s. Beef 82s 6d. Pork 87s 6d.

ANTWERP, August 12.—Refined petroleum 37½f.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Cotton dull at 18½c. Flour firm at $5.25@5.50. Wheat firm; No 2 red at $1.50@1.50. Corn firm at 45@47c. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady at 8c. Bulk meats nominal at 6@6½@6¾c. Bacon firm at 9@9½@10c. Whisky in good demand at 91c.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Wheat dull; No 1 spring at 1.22@1.24; No 2 at 1.22; No 3 at 1.13@1.14. Corn dull and lower at 37½c. Rye active at 69c. Barley firm at 1.09@1.10. Pork quotable at 12.75@13.00. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at 90@91c.

TOLEDO, August 12.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat 2c higher; No 3 white Wabash at 1.46; No 1 white Michigan at 1.46; amber 1.48. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed spot 43½; seller September 44c. Oats dull; No 1 32c; No 2 30c.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—Cotton dull at 18½c. Flour firm at $5.25@5.50. Corn dull at 45@50c. Oats dull at 40@50c. Wheat firm at 1.30@1.45. Lard dull at 9½c. Bulk meats nominal at 6@6½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hay scarce at 16@20. Corn active at 10½@11½c. Whisky steady at 90c.

MILWAUKEE, August 12.—Flour firm; $5.90@6.40. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee at 1.32; No 2 at 1.26. Corn dull; No 1 at 34½c. Oats dull; No 2 at 29½c. Barley dull; No 2 at 60c. Rye scarce; No 1 62c. Barley firm; No 1 86c.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at 1.33@1.45. Flour firm at $5.25@5.50. Corn dull at 45@47½c. Oats dull and firmer at 42@43c. Bacon dull at 9¼, 11¼ and 6½c. Lard dull but unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Flour steady at $5.75@6.25. Wheat a good demand at 1.35@1.47. Rye unchanged. Corn firm at 50c. Oats dull at 40@45c. Provisions quiet and steady. Petroleum very weak; crude 11½c; refined 16½c. Whisky 92c.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—Flour quiet and firmer; No 1 red best at $1.45; No 2 at $1.40. Oats firmer; No 1 at 32c. Petroleum in fair demand and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—Flour firm; prime $6.50@7.50; family $8@10. Bran dull at 85c. Barley scarce and firmer at 70@75c. Hams quiet at 16c. Cotton; receipts 78 bales; no exports; stock 17,624.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—Cotton dull at 18½c. Flour firm at $5.50@5.75. Wheat firm at $1.20@1.35 for No 2 to Choice. Corn bold at 48@48½c. Oats in fair demand at 34@36c.

OSWEGO, August 12.—Wheat quiet but firm; No 1 white state $1.50. Corn quiet and unchanged in every respect.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, August 12.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 1 carload for sale, 2,516; total for week 7,650; market dull and prices about 25c off on good steers and 50c off on common; but few arrivals of anything else; early in the week the arrivals are of inferior quality; about 1,200 head left over; receipts to-day 1,386 lbs, $4@6; 168 head and steers 1,031 to 1,129 lbs, $4 @5.50; 200 cows, $1.75@3.50; 30 bulls, $2@3.50; 4,300@6.30; 20 Ohio cows and heifers 900 lbs, $3.50@4.25; 20 Ohio steers and heifers 1,000 lbs, $4.50@5.25; 20 Ohio cows and heifers 900 lbs, $3.50@4.25; 30 Ohio steers and heifers 1,000 lbs, $4.50@5.25; 30

HOME NEWS.

Death of Mrs. Townsend.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Mary D. Townsend, wife of Mr. E. B. Townsend and daughter of Mr. James Dalzell, of this city. Mrs. Townsend died on Monday at Bedford, the summer residence of her father's family. She was a lady in whose life were illustrated all the virtues and graces of a truly christian lady. She will be sincerely lamented by not only her immediate family but also by a large circle of attached friends.

Allegheny Poor Directors.

Last evening the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors held a meeting, to consider the question of a better water supply for the new Poor House. After considerable discussion, they resolved to have a four inch hole in the bottom of the well till they strike a vein of water. The contract for doing the work was awarded to a man named Hartley, who offers to furnish an ample supply of water by this method for $100. He remarked "no water, no pay."

Information.

This is another of Allegheny's additions to modern literature. Read it and be enlightened:

Allaghemy Sity
Agest 11th 73

Plese Mr. A P Kalo Arast Nikkils Puhl if you Kan on mi A Count.

Peter Puhl

Fins and Gorref thes to the reporters Not Weeghing Wher he is

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 103 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the National line steamer Greece at New York; Transatlantic line steamer Pereire at New York; Rotterdam line steamer Maas at New York; White Star line steamer Adriatic at Queenstown; Cunard line steamer Calabria at Queenstown; Anchor line steamer Victoria at Moville; R. G. Lloyd line steamer Mosel at Southampton; Inman line steamer City of Brooklyn at Queenstown.

Runaway—Accident.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. William A. Dougherty, train dispatcher on the West Penn Railroad, was very severely injured in Lawrenceville by his horse running away. He had been to a funeral, and was returning home in his buggy, when his horse became frightened and ran away. Mr. Dougherty was thrown out of the vehicle and his head struck the curb stone, causing a terrible scalp wound six inches in length. He was picked up and carried to his home on Church avenue, Allegheny, where Dr. Ure attended him.

Letters Held for Postage.

Capt. Leo Claw, Warrenton, Ohio, 3c; Mrs. Chas. Clark, Connellsville, Pa., 3c; Capt. M. A. Coe, Brownsville, Pa., 3c; John Fritz, Clairmont, Pa., 1c; Frank Gayton, Rochester, Pa., 3c; E. S. Garner, Zanesville, Ohio, 3c; Germania Brewing Society, Allegheny P. O., 3c; Hazard & Son, Monongahela City, Pa., 3c; Lewis Hagman, N. J., 3c; Miss N. F. Kaufman, Enon, Pa., 3c; Dr. D. W. Lewis, St. Paul, Minn., 3c; Mrs. Mary McCloskey, Wampum, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Mary Mahoney, New York, N. Y., 3c; James McNamara, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3c; Miss Anna Shaw, Chicago, Ill., 3c; Jerry Sullivan, Alexandria, Va., 3c; Mrs. Synthia Titus, Canonsburg, Pa.; The Com. of Patents, Washington City, D. C., 3c; Henry Wilson, Wheeling, West Va., 3c; Mrs. S. A. McC., Elderton, Pa., 3c.

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

A Fleeing Engineer Caught.

A few days since a detective employed by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, succeeded in capturing Joseph Chalfant, the engineer whose mistake caused the terrible disaster at Hardscrabble recently. He was arrested in Buffalo and brought to Pittsburgh, and taken from here to Kittanning, where he was committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail. The officer who made the arrest at Buffalo, happened to meet a little girl who so much resembled Chalfant that he followed her to her home, and found he was correct in supposing that she was a daughter of the man he was looking for. His family was in destitute circumstances, and the reward from them would leave them in a suffering condition. Assistant Superintendent King laid the case before the other officers, and a fund of one hundred dollars was raised in a short time and sent to Buffalo for their support.

Chalfant says he was under the impression that he had passed the train with which he collided, and was driving ahead at a brisk rate. Owing to the fireman to jump for his life they both sprang to the ground. The fireman was caught in a sheet of blazing oil, while narrowly escaped being killed by the fall. His alleged reason for leaving this country was that threats were made to hang him.

The Dread Destroyer.

It was reported that officer James, one of the city police, had been suddenly stricken down with cholera of the worst type. This news was received with much surprise and sorrow at the mayor's office yesterday morning, as Mr. James was recognized as one of the most vigorous and joyous splendid health. A visit to his residence at Oakland, by Snively and Fleming, of the Board of Health, revealed the fact that he had been suffering from a severe attack of cholera morbus, but at the time of their call was sweetly sleeping. A close investigation of the case revealed no symptoms of epidemic cholera whatever, and the patient is expected to be able to be at his post of duty again in a few days.

A report was also waited over from the South Side, to the effect that a man had been suddenly attacked with the disease while in a street car on the Birmingham line. He was taken with a sudden violent fit of vomiting, and grew deathly pale. He was hustled out as quickly as possible, and on investigation of his case developed the fact that he had drank an inordinate amount of the foaming beverage and overburdened nature had only been asserting her rights.

From Crosby came a report through a police officer that a genuine case of cholera had become to the upper part of the borough. The investigation in this case revealed a fully developed case of what is generally known as "jim jams." Thus have all the late rumors about cholera been exploded, and it may be said the disease is abating.

THE MCKEE'S ROCKS DROWNING.

Inquests on Two of the Victims Yesterday.

Coroner West, yesterday, held an inquest on the bodies of Patrick Keegan and Martin Murray, two of the men who were drowned near McKee's Rocks Monday night, by the upsetting of a skiff. The occurrence was entirely accidental, and a verdict in accordance was rendered. The body of Morgan Davis, the other victim, has not been recovered. Keegan was made of the tow boat "Niagara," in which capacity he has been employed the past three years. He was twenty-eight years of age, a native of Canada, and leaves a wife and one child residing on Mt. Washington. Davis was a single man, and a coal miner by occupation.

TWO FOR A QUARTER.

A Bad Lot.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, was driving along Craig street, he was accosted by a man who had a wagon load of melons, one for which you want to buy any water-melons, one for thirteen cents, two for a quarter." The officer consulted them, as he thought a little investigation would not be amiss. So he got down and proceeded to purchase the whole lot. The man was happy. "Where do you want them, sir?" in the river. "Sir?" "In the river; they are bad, being partly decayed. I am the Health Officer and you can't sell this fruit." The man begged hard, and said he would sell none, if he could only get his money back from the man of whom he bought them. The officer agreed and he followed him to the Suspension bridge, which he crossed to this side.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In the matter of Thomas F. Grubbs, bankrupt, the report of the Register on the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate was confirmed absolutely.

In the matter of T. M. Alexander, an order was made recommending the payment of $200 to D. L. Krebbs, Esq., solicitor for Mosby, Metzgar & Co., petitioning creditors for services in said.

In the matter of John M. Wright, bankrupt, the petition of Pickersgill & Co., was referred to Register Knox for examination and report.

In the matter of the Second National Bank, of Titusville Pa., vs. Doty & McMullen, the injunction issued in the case was dissolved and fined for the 20th inst., and in the meantime restoring the act sought to be enjoined.

R. W. Woodward, Esq., was elected assignee in the case of S. R. Metlean, bankrupt.

In the matter of John Stonaker & Co. vs Levi Yarger, of Lycoming county, the argument on the application for an injunction against the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, was fixed for the 20th inst. Mr. Linn represents the petitioners, and Mr. Watson the company. The Court also made an order in the meantime restraining the act sought to be enjoined.

In the matter of Samuel R. McClean, bankrupt, Thomas C. Guthrie, D. D., presented a petition directing the assignee in hand over three $1,000 bonds of the Milwaukee and Nashua Railway Company, now in said bankrupt's safe, which was referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

On motion of Hon. H. B. Swoope, Col. A. K. McClure and John C. Bullett, of Philadelphia, and on motion of Hon. Samuel Linn, Charles S. Wolf, Esq., of Lewisberg, Union county, being duly qualified, were sworn and admitted to practice at the bar of the United States Court.

In the case of the National Iron Company of Danville, Pa., Colonel A. K. McClure, on behalf of A. H. Dill, Esq., assignee, presented a petition for an order of sale of the property, consisting of two furnaces, rolling mills and other real estate at Danville. Hon. H. B. Swoope, representing creditors unsecured to the amount of $50,000, and the president of the company, appeared in the court to dismiss the petition that the assignee might go on and sell under his general powers, subject to the incumbrances, there being mortgages to the amount of $750,000, not due for twenty years to come, being a mortgage for $400,000 that a purchaser would give more for the property if he could avail himself of the long payments on the mortgages more than if he had to pay all cash at once on a sale ordered of them. Hon. Edmund D. Williamsport, who represented a mortgage of $250,000, argued in support of the motion to dismiss. Mr. Grier, of Danville, representing unsecured and judgment creditors to the amount of some $140,000, argued against the motion, and urged a sale divested of all liens, for John C. Bullitt, Esq., of Philadelphia, representing a mortgage of $600,000, and other interests, argued in support of the motion to dismiss. Mr. Stoner, of Pittsburgh, who appeared for certain bondholders, urged a sale, subject to the existing liens. The argument was concluded by Col. McClure for the assignee, who stated that the petition had been presented to relieve the assignee from responsibility, but that he was of the opinion that the property would bring more if sold and subject to the incumbrances. The Court took the papers and announced that the case would be decided to-day.

BENEFICIAL SHOWERS.

Their Effect on the Fifth Avenue Nuisance.

The rains of yesterday did important service to the Health Board, we trust, particularly if they served to clean the roof of the *Dispatch* building of its filth. We judge that this could not be done, and presume the Health officer will be under the imperative, but disagreeable necessity of enforcing measures for cleanliness. The interior is, if anything, even more filthy and dangerous than the exterior. We hope that no fears of personal abuse, or any consideration of an intimidating character, will be allowed by our health officials, to prevent them from performing their duty. The health of the city requires it. With the cholera lodged in our midst, we cannot afford to have a pest house located on a prominent avenue. If the Health Board could include the preservation of moral health in their list of duties, we might still refer them to the *Dispatch*. We now comprehend, very accurately, why that journal allies itself with a traveling nuisance temporarily located in Allegheny, and with another that has been under the ban of the New York courts. An institution so incredibly filthy as to be a public nuisance, and that imperils the health of an entire city by its terrible stench, very naturally affiliates with all the filth and stench it can discover elsewhere. We have occasionally theorized over the palpable repugnance of the *Dispatch* toward the GAZETTE. It is now quite evident that the refusal of this paper to descend to a filthy level is the real trouble. For the sake of the public we are gratified at the showers of yesterday, for the danger to the public from the *Dispatch* stench. But the nuisance *must* be removed. We insist that the air of the entire city shall not be poisoned. In a day or two that stench will be worse than ever, and serious danger will follow. If it be true that the smelling powers of the *Dispatch* people are impaired, whether by familiarity with sickening odors or otherwise, it must not be thought that the people of Pittsburgh are reduced to the same unfortunate level. We regret to be compelled to refer again to this subject, but it will not do to permit such a nuisance to remain unabated. As the Health Officer has paid his respects to the Allegheny *conferee* of the *Dispatch*, we hope he will not delay in attending to the Fifth avenue nuisance.

LATEST "DISPATCH"-ES.

Concerning the Fifth Avenue Nuisance.

GUANIFEROUS—The *Dispatch* men. The price of Carbolic Acid and Night Blooming Cereus has advanced.

ILLEGAL—The manufacturing of guano by the *Dispatch* men without Government license. Where are the U. S. Internal Revenue officers?

CAUGHT HER.—"Massa, hyar's de chap dat stole de onions. Whew! smell um breff!" The Health Officer found him on the roof of the *Dispatch* building.

OLFACTORY—Provide yourself with a steel trap, monkey wrench, or good, stout clothes pin in order to get a death grip on your nose if you have any occasion to pass the *Dispatch* building.

"LOOK ALOFT."—It is suggested, with due respect, that hereafter when the *Dispatch* reporters wish to find a nuisance, for the benefit of the Board of Health, that they be sent to the top of the *Dispatch* building.

PERFECTLY FAIR—It is not surprising that the *Dispatch* understands the nuisance business so well. It has been keeping a first class article of the kind, on the top of its building, as a training school for its reporters.

GUANO MANUFACTORY.—Men were engaged yesterday in abating the guano manufactory that has been in operation for some years past on the roof of the *Dispatch* building. The job, it is said, was not entirely completed, but will be finished to-day. Oil of roses and eau de cologne.

WHAT HORACE GREELEY THOUGHT.—A correspondent once wrote to Mr. Greeley, asking him if guano was good to eat. Mr. Greeley replied that those whose tastes were vitiated with rum and tobacco might have a preference for the article, but for his part he would take gravy. The *Dispatch* men evidently belong to the "rum and tobacco" class.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS—The following in relation to the diabolical *Dispatch* nuisance we take from the city papers. The *Commercial* of yes erday morning, under the head of "A Dangerous Nuisance Discovered," says:

"The Board of Health, the present season, has been earnest in its labors to put the city in as good a sanitary condition as possible, and its officers have never been more active or more efficient. They have endeavored to improve every unhealthy locality known to them, and have paid prompt attention to all complaints entered. One of the officers yesterday went "up in a balloon" and discovered right in the business centre of the city, although on the top of the *Dispatch* building, a fearful nuisance of long standing. It was such as would breed disease and in such a place as might never be discovered. Certainly it was not brought to light by the watchful superiors of our neighbor, who have been very diligent in their researches in aid of the Board and for the benefit of its community. The officer, of course, gave the usual notice, and no doubt ere this, there is such an improvement in the air about Fifth avenue as must have a noticeable effect on those living and doing business in the vicinity."

Yesterday evening's *Leader*, with the caption "An Elevated Nuisance—A Sickening Stench on Fifth Avenue," describes it thus:

"Our neighbor, the *Dispatch*, has been distinguishing itself of late by the furious onslaughts it has been making on the Board of Health. We are told that cleanliness is next to godliness, and if that be so our neighbors are a great distance off from that beatific state. The inhabitants of Municipal Hall for some time past have had their olfactories disturbed by a most filthy, foul stench, apparently coming from at the back windows. It was through the instrumentality of Health Inspector Marlatt that the real origin of the vile smells was discovered. He visited the *Dispatch* building, yesterday, and a fearful condition of affairs was discovered. An accumulation of filth upon the roof and in little closets surpassed anything he ever saw before. The composing room of the *Dispatch* is in the topmost story of the building, and the men employed there for some time past have been in the habit of resorting to the roof and the little closets in the upper story, instead of going to water-closets. Three or four cart loads of filth were discovered. It was revolting."

OUR DEFENDERS.

Ordered into the Field—Camp McCook, Near Steubenville—Their Reception.

Monday morning, as before reported, the Duquesne Greys, about two hundred strong, left the city for their annual field campaign. Headed by the Great Western Band, they left their armory at City Hall, and marched to the Union Depot, where four passenger coaches and a baggage car were waiting for their accommodation. These were hooked on to the Southern Express, and at 4:10 P. M. they arrived at Steubenville, where the Mayor, city fathers, and a crowd of people, variously estimated at from five to seven thousand, were waiting to receive them. Immediately on their debarkation, the Mayor, Hon. Moses Elliott, on behalf of the city, delivered a short but eloquent address of welcome. This was responded to in hearty terms by Col. Campbell, who, like most military officers, made his speech not long, but to the point. After the close of the exercises, the procession formed and paraded through the principal streets of the city under the escort of the Herman Guards.

Crowds thronged the sidewalks, handkerchiefs and bunting waved from doors and windows on either side, and cheer after cheer greeted them on their triumphal march. The Great Western Band never did better playing than on this occasion, and perhaps never had more appreciative listeners. On their arrival at Camp McCook, a beautiful spot one mile from the Court House, known as Means' Grove, they found everything in a state of perfect readiness for their reception. The Commissary and Quartermaster's departments, ably assisted by the Herman Guards, had the tents all up and the culinary department in perfect running order. The tables were spread with a bountiful repast, which was highly relished by the tired boys, who were only too glad to doff the knapsack, and gun and breathe the pure fresh air of the country. Although the appointments of the camp were not entirely those of a real camp, such as many of them had occupied in years past, yet all seemed to feel that they were all soldiers, and it was but a short time untill they had settled themselves into the business of "camping out" and wearing the air of veterans.

The Herman Guards proposed to do guard duty for them the first night, but this was declined of course, and the regular detail went on duty. The work of preparing their couches and arranging ward robes, and getting ready for a good night's rest, occupied the principal part of the time until 11:30 P. M., when the "Tattoo" rang shrilly out on the stillness of the night. The Reveille called them fresh to their quickly-chosen at five o'clock in the morning, and a full day of drilling and camp duties found them ready for a grand dress parade, but the cruel rain interfered to such an extent that but few visitors were present. The prospects for a most enjoyable time were never better for any jolly crew that ever left the city. Steubenville has the reputation of knowing how to take care of soldiers, and we may safely predict that the Greys will have reason to gratefully remember the kindness of the citizens of that place and associates of the McCooks, the Websters and the Shanes, who made their names famous by good services during the war.

The following ode of welcome appeared in the Steubenville *Herald* of yesterday morning:

WELCOME THE GREYS.

BY M. B. R.

From grand old Keystone's vales and hills,
From crowded city's marts and mills,
From storied neight and wooded dell,
Where legions strove, where Braddock fell,
From busy tides of trade and toil,
To genial homes and kindred soil,
From all your separate haunts and ways,
To cool retreats and seasons days,
Welcome the Greys.

In the historic long ago,
Famed on the fields of Mexico—
"With bloody hands to friendly graves,"
The savage foe fierce welcome gave,
There glory shrined full many a name
That born the chevron of Duquesne;
For sake of those whose deathless days
Win from your prowess brightest rays,
Welcome the Greys.

In memory of a darker time,
That heroism made sublime,
When Keystone sons and Buckeye boys,
In sorrows then, as now in joys
Were allied to maintain pure laws,
'Neath Freedom's flag in Freedom's cause,
For sake of these and glorious days,
Our common heritage and praise,
Welcome the Greys.

With us where sleep our soldier dead,
Around whose graves with solemn tread,
To cause and valor's ribbons paid,
Where gratitude had offerings laid,
May swift-formed friendships of these days,
Here strengthen into countless ways,
Welcome the Greys.

SCHOOLMASTERS AND MA'AMS.

The State Teachers Association—Morning Session—Dr. Hay's Inaugural Address—Resolution Regarding the Election of Officers—Evening Session—Papers Read and Discussed—A Treat.

Yesterday morning the twentieth annual session of the Pennsylvania State Teachers Association opened in Library Hall, Rev. Geo. P. Hays, President of Washington and Jefferson College, presiding. The attendance was quite large, two hundred teachers being present from Pittsburgh alone. This is the first meeting of the Association in this city since 1855. It was organized in 1852 and now numbers over seven hundred members representing every county in the State. The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. H. Mowell, chairman of the Executive Committee, who stated that the President, Edward Gideon, Esq., was unavoidably absent on account of illness of members of his family, and that the duties of presiding over the deliberations of the Association would devolve upon Rev. George P. Hays, D. D., First Vice President. Mr. Hays opened with prayer, at the conclusion of which the address of welcome was read by Wm. R. Ford, of Pittsburgh, in which he gave a brief history of the Association, and also an interesting account of the growth of the manufacturing interests of the Iron City, and on behalf of the teachers and citizens, gave the members of the Association a hearty welcome.

The address was responded to by Mr. Chas. Mowell, of Tioga county.

Mr. H. B. Whittington, of Philadelphia, offered the following amendment to the by-laws:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to conduct the election of officers of the Association, the polls to be opened one entire session. It shall be the duty of the election officers to make a list of all members of the Association voting, and no vote shall be received unless the member offering the vote shall present his or her card of membership.

Mr. Whittington hinted that under the present rule the elections are controlled by politicians, and his amendment was intended to do away with practices of this kind. He proposed that the elections be held outside, and that numbers and cards be used, instead of voting for the person direct.

On motion, consideration of the resolution was postponed until after the enrollment of the members.

After the Constitution and By-Laws had been read by Mr. Vyott, the President suggested that as the time for the inaugural had not yet arrived any miscellaneous business might be attended to. The propriety of a recess being intimated, it was so ordered until twelve o'clock, in order to give the members a chance to enroll themselves. When the time was up the Association reassembled, and Prof. Cargo sang in excellent style, "How Can I Leave Thee." Mr. Hay which Dr. Hays delivered the inaugural address, commencing by referring to the absence of President Gideon. He then spoke to the teachers in regard to the importance of a correct theory in explaining facts. He contrasted his subject by reference to the sciences of astronomy, mathematics, &c., and the necessity of collecting all the facts in the explanation of a theory. He referred to the progress made in the astronomy as showing the advantages of a correct, sound theory in foretelling the happening of future events. Amusing mention was made in this connection to the increasing value of the predictions of old probabilities, whose success consists in gathering facts in support of his theory. In referring to the object of the meeting he said that teachers were present to compare their experiences with a view of proving old theories and testing new ones, to devise plans and improve good theories and relentlessly abandon bad ones. He closed by earnestly exhorting all teachers present to do their whole duty by their God given profession.

On motion, Professor Hickok, of Philadelphia, was elected Vice President *pro tem.*

An announcement was made on behalf of the local committee, that arrangements had been made for conducting those desiring to visit our manufactories, from the hotels to the houses, through the same during the afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Whittington, the Association then adjourned to meet again at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Teachers' Association reassembled at Library Hall, and a tendance was quite large. The Chairman *pro tem*, Dr. G. F. Hay, called the meeting to order at a little before eight o'clock, and at once introduced Prof. B. C. Jillson, Principal of the Pittsburgh High School, who read an exhaustive and able paper on the "Physical features of the Mississippi Valley." The geological formations were discussed in an able manner, and upon its conclusion, he was greeted with applause.

Dr. Hays stated that all subjects were open for discussion, and he hoped that some discussion would be had on this subject, or any other subject that would come up before the meeting.

Prof. H. B. Whittington, of Philadelphia, responded to the call. He thanked the gentleman for his exhaustive and able paper, and hoped that the paper would be discussed and geology be more closely studied in our schools.

Prof. Brenneman, of Lancaster, Professor of Chemistry in the State Agricultural College, next spoke. He alluded to the paper just read. He thought that the subjects brought forward, showed the necessity of studying nature. He hoped such books as this were much used. He wanted nature studied more.

Prof. Baird, of the Shippensburg Normal School, next spoke. He made some remarks which showed elaborate study, and a thorough understanding of Physical Geography. His descriptions of the changes, geologically, that had occurred in this country, its formations, and his general theories which were advanced to those changes by him, showed that he had made them an elaborate study. He advocated the study of geology and physical geography in our schools.

Prof. Hickok, of Philadelphia, also gave an idea of the geological formation of this section of the country, and the oil regions. His description of the most elaborate, and his argument throughout showed considerable study. His description of the first oil well in the oil regions, which he said he had dug himself, was very humorous. He gave a thorough history of the oil country from its inception. He closed by the study of geology in our schools. He said some laughed at science, but science and geology had discovered the wealth of the oil regions. He said we wanted educated men in our trades and manufactures, who understood the laws of nature.

Prof. Jillson replied to the other speakers who had discussed his paper. He said he had but fifteen minutes to read in, and necessarily he had to omit some points of interest. The gentleman then gave some further geological formation illustrations, which proved very interesting.

Mr. R. M. Cargo and Miss M. Cargo sang a duett, with organ accompaniment, very effectively.

Mrs. Annie Randall Deihl next read Bayard Taylor's "A Young Soldier" very effectively. The lady is an accomplished elocutionist and her reading afforded a rare treat, which was fully appreciated.

The announcements for to-day were then made. The teachers are invited on an excursion on the steamboat "L. C. McCormick," to leave foot of Wood street at a quarter before two o'clock this afternoon. The hospital at Dixmont will be visited by invitation. Other points of interest will be visited if the time is had. It is the intention to be back in time for the evening session. On motion adjourned till this morning at half-past eight o'clock.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MRS. DEANY finds that her last drunk cost her $50 and costs according to Allegheny assessments.

LEWIS MEYERS retires from swilling whisky for ninety days, and will keep "staving" during that term.

ALDERMAN THOMAS has held Peter Joyce for Court for tapping the till of John W. Smith's cigar store on Fifth avenue.

TWENTY-FIVE cases were disposed of at the morning hearing, four of which were good for transportation to Claremont.

THE man David Botts, who is charged with shooting at Mr. Helmold, in Allegheny, has been held in $500 bail by the Mayor for Court.

WM. KIDNEY, a constable at Braddock's, complains of John Weiss and Jackson Solds, and charges them with assulting him, before Alderman McMasters. Warrant issued.

JACOB MAISEL, before Deputy Mayor Irwin, charges a man named Diffenbach with felonious assault and battery in shooting at him while he was leaning out of a window. Defendant has been arrested and held in $1,000 bail to answer.

PATRICK MURPHY made a narrow escape from a train in Allegheny yesterday. He was crossing the track at Forty-third street very leisurely, not heeding a locomotive that was thundering down upon him, till a man threw him roughly out of the way. He is charged before the Mayor with vagrancy.

DAVID BUTTS, charged with the shooting in Allegheny on Saturday night and yesterday morning, was arrested on each of Wendal Hulmuth, the object of his assault. He does not deny the shooting, but alleges that he did it in self-defence. He waived a hearing and gave $500 bail for his appearance at Court.

SUPERINTENDENT PAUL, of the Allegheny Water Works, yesterday informed Mayor Callow of the disorderly conduct of a former employe named Dennis Haggerty, and charged him also with committing a nuisance in the water pipes now being laid on the side of Troy Hill. He was fined ten dollars and costs on each charge.

THE hearing in the case of David Lewis, charged with felonious assault and battery on Elizabeth Camp, has been postponed until the 19th inst., on account of the illness of the prosecutrix from the injuries inflicted on her. Lewis also made an information charging Wm. McCluskey with felonious assault and battery, in stabbing him in the leg. The accused has been arrested and will have a hearing to day before the Mayor.

NINE informations charging assault and battery were made before Deputy Mayor Heisel, of the South Side, yesterday morning. He disposed of six common cases. John Smith turned up in Alderman Hoerr's district, charged with knocking Fred Saunders down and otherwise abusing him. A crowd assembled at Mary Ann Connelly's a few evenings since and raised quite a disturbance. They will answer to Alderman Mercer for their misdeeds. Adolph G. Zwawzig complained before Alderman Schaffer that Philip Wild jostled him off the pavement in a violent manner. A warrant was issued and he will be heard on a charge of assault and battery.

PERSONAL.

***G. W. Rankin, Esq., real estate agent, and wife, leave this evening for the far West. They propose to be absent until October, and will visit the principal western cities, including Sacramento, San Francisco, and the Yosemite Valley. Mr. Rankin is one of our active, energetic business men and by his close attention to business has earned for himself quite a trade, and now seeks for himself a short relaxation, when he expects to return with renewed energy to pursue the same.

Go to the
Sale
of those fine Lots,
Corner Jackson and Buena Vista streets, on
Saturday at 4 o'clock.
A. J. PENTECOST,
Auctioneer.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, and Cholera.

BREVITIES.

....The boilers at the Allegheny water works are again all right.

....The dredging for the pier for the Union bridge will be commenced this morning.

....The boxes and material for the additions to the Allegheny Fire Alarm Telegraph have arrived.

....Capt. Richard Wilson, of the Allegheny police force, is recovering from a slight attack of typhoid fever. He will rusticate a short time.

....The Harry Hanson, before the Mayor on a charge of seduction on Thursday last, is not the Harry Hanson in the employ of Woodside, in the slate business.

....On Monday night two negroes chased two girls on Spring Hill. The girls gave an alarm, when some men came, who fired several shots at the negroes, but they escaped.

....Thieves completely ransacked the residence of Mr. John H. McElroy, at Shady Side, on Monday morning, of everything in the house that was edible. No clue and no arrests.

.....There was a slight accident at Dennison, on the Pan Handle Railroad, yesterday. A locomotive collided with the section of a freight train, and two cars were wrecked. Nobody hurt.

....The money till of Fred. Aexter's brush and tub factory, on Ohio street, near Cedar avenue, was yesterday tapped by three boys, who succeeded in carrying off about twelve dollars.

....Yesterday afternoon an eleven year old son of Superintendent A. T. Doubert, broke his fore-arm in a fall at his residence No. 325 Western avenue, Allegheny. Dr. Ure reduced the fracture.

....During the heavy rain storm yesterday morning, the sewer on Fourth avenue bursted, and the tunnel of the Pan Handle Railway was flooded with water to the depth of several feet. However, no material damage was done to it.

.....Last evening a negro driving a team for Fred. Alswatter, was stalled with a load of stone on Charles street, in Pleasant Valley. In starting, the wagon was turned over the embankment, about twelve feet, but nobody was hurt.

....The family of Mrs. Little, a widow lady, residing on Forbes street, were poisoned the other day by eating some cabbage on which a powder had been sprinkled to kill bugs. There are four persons in the family, and they are all recovering.

....To-morrow a match game of base ball will be played at Union Park, between the Enterprise club, of this city, and the Philadelphia club, of Philadelphia. On Monday the Enterprise goes to Uniontown to play with the White Stockings, of that place.

....Deputy Sheriff McDonald, of Jefferson county, arrived in the city last evening having in custody a man who is charged with stealing a horse at Brookville. The prisoner was placed in the lock-up for safe keeping until to-day when he will be taken away by the officer.

....A pair of horses took fright while passing Hubbard, Lippincott & Bakewell's axe and shovel factory, on Diamond alley street, yesterday, and ran at a frightful pace for a short distance, throwing the driver out, one wheel passing over him. He was quite seriously, but not dangerously injured.

....According to the specifications in the will of the late James Blair, of Jefferson township, died yesterday in the Register's office, Mrs. Blair and his sister, Isabella Blair, get the bulk of his large estates until their death, when it shall revert to the three children, George, Mary and Sarah McLure Blair.

....We are receipt of a communication from a citizen of Allegheny, requesting that the attention of Health Officer Hoch be called to the terribly filthy condition of Pleasant Valley. The odor in some parts of this valley is said to be anything but pleasant, and steps should at once be taken to abate the nuisance complained of.

....John F. Moore, of the Altoona *Herald*, has sued Mr. D. B. Ream, agent for the Altoona *Tribune*, for libel. The libel consisted in a card published in the *Tribune*, over Mr. Ream's signature, reflecting on Mr. Moore. Mr. Ream now proposes to sue Mr. Moore for libel, because the latter alleges, Mr. Moore published some articles in the *Sun* which reflected on him.

....The lower oil regions are now happy in the prospects of a railroad direct to the city, the Great Western Railroad Company proposing to extend the Shenango branch, now being constructed from Sharon to Sharpsville, on the road to Pittsburgh. It is to be hoped that they will push it through. It would give the producers of the lower oil regions the benefit of competing lines, which is no small matter.

....On Monday evening a little boy named Gobs, in Allegheny, with his little dog chased a rat and started it down in the cellar. In killing the rat, the little fellow tripped over some four jars of preserves and broke them, spilling the sweetmeats over the floor. The little boy was frightened, but he fell upon an ingenious method to save himself a gentle paddling. He took the dog, rolled him in the jam and jammed him up stairs. When the old gentleman saw the dog he jammed some and began to lick himself in a fearful manner. He finally jammed his little gun full of shot, and took the canine behind the fence and blew his brains out.

....Harper & Brothers, New York, have published "The Pickwick Papers," with fifty-two illustrations by Thomas Nast. The work will furnish much entertainment for these sultry days, as the reader will find it necessary to spend some time over each picture in order to identify the personages portrayed with the descriptions in the text, but the quiet melancholy which this examination is sure to produce will counteract any tendency to unbecoming levity. The book is prettily bound with an illumined cover adorned with several portraits of Pickwick, Alfonso Bell, Captain Cuttle and Squeers, and is for sale in this city by Messrs. Gildenfenny & Hess.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Additional Examination Studies—Speeches from Prof. Hickok, First State Superintendent, and Rev. Geo. P. Hays.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms on Fourth avenue. The roll was called and the following members were found to be present: Messrs. Arthurs, Caldwell, Case, Craig, Fleming, Kehew, Kimmel, Lewis, Mitchell, McClurg, McEwen, Praetsch, Rankin, Schultz, Sims, Wilkinson and Wilson.

Prof. Jillson replied to the other speakers who had discussed his paper. He said he had but fifteen minutes to read in, and necessarily he had to omit some points of interest. The gentleman then gave some further geological formation illustrations, which proved very interesting.

Mr. R. M. Cargo and Miss M. Cargo sang a duett, with organ accompaniment, very effectively.

Mrs. Annie Randall Deihl next read Bayard Taylor's "A Young Soldier" very effectively. The lady is an accomplished elocutionist and her reading afforded a rare treat, which was fully appreciated.

The announcements for to-day were then made. The teachers are invited on an excursion on the steamboat "L. C. McCormick," to leave foot of Wood street at a quarter before two o'clock this afternoon. The hospital at Dixmont will be visited by invitation. Other points of interest will be visited if the time is had. It is the intention to be back in time for the evening session. On motion adjourned till this morning at half-past eight o'clock.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MRS. DEANY finds that her last drunk cost her $50 and costs according to Allegheny assessments.

LEWIS MEYERS retires from swilling whisky for ninety days, and will keep "staving" during that term.

ALDERMAN THOMAS has held Peter Joyce for Court for tapping the till of John W. Smith's cigar store on Fifth avenue.

TWENTY-FIVE cases were disposed of at the morning hearing, four of which were good for transportation to Claremont.

THE man David Botts, who is charged with shooting at Mr. Helmold, in Allegheny, has been held in $500 bail by the Mayor for Court.

WM. KIDNEY, a constable at Braddock's, complains of John Weiss and Jackson Solds, and charges them with assulting him, before Alderman McMasters. Warrant issued.

JACOB MAISEL, before Deputy Mayor Irwin, charges a man named Diffenbach with felonious assault and battery in shooting at him while he was leaning out of a window. Defendant has been arrested and held in $1,000 bail to answer.

PATRICK MURPHY made a narrow escape from a train in Allegheny yesterday. He was crossing the track at Forty-third street very leisurely, not heeding a locomotive that was thundering down upon him, till a man threw him roughly out of the way. He is charged before the Mayor with vagrancy.

DAVID BUTTS, charged with the shooting in Allegheny on Saturday night and yesterday morning, was arrested on each of Wendal Hulmuth, the object of his assault. He does not deny the shooting, but alleges that he did it in self-defence. He waived a hearing and gave $500 bail for his appearance at Court.

SUPERINTENDENT PAUL, of the Allegheny Water Works, yesterday informed Mayor Callow of the disorderly conduct of a former employe named Dennis Haggerty, and charged him also with committing a nuisance in the water pipes now being laid on the side of Troy Hill. He was fined ten dollars and costs on each charge.

THE hearing in the case of David Lewis, charged with felonious assault and battery on Elizabeth Camp, has been postponed until the 19th inst., on account of the illness of the prosecutrix from the injuries inflicted on her. Lewis also made an information charging Wm. McCluskey with felonious assault and battery, in stabbing him in the leg. The accused has been arrested and will have a hearing to day before the Mayor.

NINE informations charging assault and battery were made before Deputy Mayor Heisel, of the South Side, yesterday morning. He disposed of six common cases. John Smith turned up in Alderman Hoerr's district, charged with knocking Fred Saunders down and otherwise abusing him. A crowd assembled at Mary Ann Connelly's a few evenings since and raised quite a disturbance. They will answer to Alderman Mercer for their misdeeds. Adolph G. Zwawzig complained before Alderman Schaffer that Philip Wild jostled him off the pavement in a violent manner. A warrant was issued and he will be heard on a charge of assault and battery.

PERSONAL.

***G. W. Rankin, Esq., real estate agent, and wife, leave this evening for the far West. They propose to be absent until October, and will visit the principal western cities, including Sacramento, San Francisco, and the Yosemite Valley. Mr. Rankin is one of our active, energetic business men and by his close attention to business has earned for himself quite a trade, and now seeks for himself a short relaxation, when he expects to return with renewed energy to pursue the same.

Go to the
Sale
of those fine Lots,
Corner Jackson and Buena Vista streets, on
Saturday at 4 o'clock.
A. J. PENTECOST,
Auctioneer.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Sick Stomach, and Cholera.

LIVELY SKIRMISH.

Attempting to Arrest Horse Thieves.

On Monday night Howi's Circus was at Canton, Ohio. As is usual on such occasions, when circusses enter a town, the regular number of roughs and pickpockets followed them. A constable of the place saw two men who looked and acted rather suspiciously, unhitching a team of horses from a stage coach. He went up to them and attempted to arrest them, when one of the men turned upon him with a revolver, and pointed directly in his face, and fired. Fortunately he dodged, and the bullet whizzed by him, but his left eye was badly burned by the powder. After the shot was fired, the other man knocked him down. When he could get up, he fired the contents of his revolver after the two men, who were fast running away. They turned around and shot at him, but he was not hit. The suspected parties made good their escape.

**A Great Horror Done